The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1900. NO. 7

PASSED THE CENTURY MARK.

CENTRE COUNTY TURNS THE HUNDREDTH MILE STONE.

Tuesday, the County was 100 Years Old.—A Big Celebration Planned,—Some Early History.

On Tuesday Centre county was 100 years old, and though there was no formal celebration of the event, an elaborate celebration will be held during the summer, at the time of the laying of the corner stone of the Curtin monument, in commemoration of the event. It was on February 13, 1800, that the Legislature passed the act erecting the county of Centre from parts of Mifflin, Northumberland, Lycoming and Huntingdon counties, and though since then parts have been cut off to help erect contiguous counties, yet today Centre county is the largest in area in the state, embracing about 670,000 acres.

Most prominent among those instrumental in the organization of the county were James Harris and James Dunlop, the two men who at that time owned all the land grant on which Bellefonte is now located. Not only did these men work hard to secure the erection of the county at that time, but in order to establish a fund with which to build county buildings gave one-half of their possessions at that place in trust to Andrew Gregg, Wm. Swanzy and Robert Boggs, the trustees appointed by the state, to dispose of to the best advantage. Messrs. Harris and Dunlop also gave the ground on which now stands the county court house and jail.

The first court was held in the county in November, 1800, though it was several years later before Centre was constituted a part of a regular judicial district. The early settlers of the county were principally Pennsylvania Dutch, from the eastern counties, and in 1820 the population numbered but a little more than 15,000. From that time to the present it has grown until it now numbers over 50,000, while in every way the county has grown proportionately richer, and in some ways more celebrated than any of the sixty-seven counties of the state.

In scenery, Centre county is most varied. Farming is extensively carried on. The Centre county iron ore fields are well known everywhere. In addition, there are almost exhaustless beds of bituminous coal, limestone, fire clays, etc. Twenty-five years ago there were twenty-six furnaces operating in the county, but now there are only four and yet the output in iron is ten times what it was then. In wealth the county is one of the richest in the state, and instead of being burdened by a heavy debt, always has a surplus in its treasury.

The only means of outside communication the county enjoyed from the organization of the county until in 1859, was either by stage road or by the Bald Eagle canal. In 1859 the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe, the famous "switchback," was built, and in 1863 the Bald Eagle Valley was opened up, from Tyrone to Lock Haven. Since that time a hundred miles or more of road have been constructed within the county, and now all parts of it are accessible by rail. In addition to these general features of the county "Old Centre" is further distinguished for the great men she has sent out to serve both state and nation.

No less than six Governors were natives of this county, five of whom were the chief executive of Pennsylvania. They were: Governors Packer, Bilger, Curtin, Beaver and Hastings, while a brother of Packer was governor of California. In addition, Centre countians have served in the President's cabinet, on the chief justice's bench, in the supreme court of state and nation, in Congress and the Senate, and as ambassadors to foreign countries. A number have held important chairs in some of the foremost educational institutions in the land, while today Centre county people are numbered among leading statesmen, jurists, and in various other callings.

Centre county has a bright page in history, while in crime it is small. Although there have been a number of homicide cases in the 100 years since its organization, only four have expiated their crimes on the gallows. These were "Negro Dan," hanged in 1802 for the murder of James Barrows; James Monks, executed in 1819 for the murder of Reuben Guild; Seely Hopkins, for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law, and Alfred Andrews, for the murder of Ciara Price, both in 1890.

The only other black feature in the county's history was the existence here in the early days, of the famous robbers, Lewis and Connelley, who, during a long period, created a reign of terror among the inhabitants of this section of the state, until both were finally shot in an attempt to capture them. The holding of the county centennial during the year will be an event of more than ordinary importance, and is already being looked forward to with anticipation of a big time generally.

LATE NEWS CONDENSED.

The lawyers' fees in the prospective Frick vs. Carnegie unpleasantness will be fat enough to make those lawyers comfortable the rest of their days.

England is appealing for soldiers. She finds the needs of raising an army of 600,000 men to be safe at home. Every inducement is offered to militia and colonials to come to the flag's defense.

General Buller has been baffled at all points, and says it is useless to try to reach White from his position unless he can be made secure. It is believed the British have abandoned Ladysmith to its fate and that General White will have to surrender to the Boers.

The situation at Frankfort is quiet. Taylor has sent his armed mountaineers home, and taken his case before Judge Taft of the United States Circuit court. The Democrats deny the jurisdiction of this court and that it is purely a question for the state courts under the Constitution of the state.

Mrs. Saffield, who witnessed the shooting of Governor Goebel in Frankfort, said, on Monday, that she saw the man who fired the shot. She declares that she was only 30 feet away from the assassin. Two other alleged eye-witnesses corroborate Mrs. Saffiel's statement, and the affidavits made by the three are now in the hands of Governor Taylor.

A big legal fight is on between Carnagie and his former partner and business manager, Frick. Mr. Frick claims the little sum of 25 million dollars as due on the value of his stock according to the estimate put on the iron plant by Carnegie. This Mr. Carnagie refuses to pay. The greatest lawyers in the country are engaged by the parties.

Milwaukee has raised $100,000 to get the Democratic National Convention to meet in that city. Several months ago the Republicans of Philadelphia pledged $100,000 to get their National Convention to meet there, and the offer was accepted, but up to this time only about $40,000 has been subscribed for want of willingness. The sum will no doubt yet be raised.

The Taylor legislature has gone from London back to Frankfort, to hold its meetings, but neither house has a quorum. The Goebel legislature, both houses having a quorum, holds its sessions in Louisville, with Beckham as governor. Both sides have taken the trouble to the courts—the Taylor faction to the United States Circuit Court whose jurisdiction is denied, and the Beckham side to the State Court of Appeals which has jurisdiction under the constitution of Kentucky.

A County Fair Assured.

Yesterday it was authoritively announced that a county fair was assured, and that Bellefonte was the objective point. The matter has been agitated for several years, but the schemes apparently lacked the proper spirit, and was allowed to lie dormant. Recently the project was again taken up by the business men and several prominent individuals of Bellefonte, and it received such encouragement that an organization was effected. Grounds have been leased on the Jacob Valentine farm about one-half mile south of Bellefonte, a tract of twenty-five acres or more. The grounds are conveniently reached by the Nittany Valley railroad and the Pennsylvania lines. As soon as the weather permits work will be started on grading the race course and erecting the buildings. The stock has been subscribed mainly by Bellefonte citizens and sufficient funds have been raised to go ahead and pull through the fair.

A Peculiar Accident.

Miss Carrie Spicher, the charming daughter of Mr. John Spicher, west of Old Fort, met with a peculiar accident recently from which she sustained injuries of a serious nature. About three weeks ago, she was sitting in a rocking chair when the rocker broke, and she was thrown violently to the floor. She was somewhat stunned by the fall, and at the time attributed her minor bruises to the seemingly small accident. In a few days however she become quite ill, and a physician was summoned who found that Miss Carrie has sustained severe internal injuries, from which she may be some time in recovering. The many friends of the young lady hope for her early and speedy recovery.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

A verdict of manslaughter was brought in by the jury on the Harman murder case at Clearfield last Friday night, after being out three hours. The counsel for the defendant have made application for a new trial.

FLORIDA.

Two Weeks' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The second Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Phiadelphia Feb. 20.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth,) and meals en route in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates; New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Sonth eastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Stamps in Book Form.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden's idea, to have United States postage stamps issued in book form, will probably be inaugurated by the postoffice department. In fact, the question of getting out the books is now in the hands of the secretary of the treasury. All that is necessary is his order to the head of the bureau of priuting and engraving to proceed immediately.

Mr. Madden's scheme is to have a boom made to fit the vest pocket. Twelve stamps are to be placed in this book, with wax paper between the sheets, and a thin paper cover. This book is to be sold for twenty-five cents. Some of the advantages are manifest. Stamps may be carried without rumpled and they will not stick together in the summer. In addition to this the postoffice department makes about $6 for each 1,000 stamps sold. This profit is derived from the one cent additional charged for manufacturing the books. Should one-fourth of the two-cent stamps issued be sold in book form, it would give the postoffice department $200,000 a year from this source alone.

Readable Clippings.

The solidified alcohol which a Berlin firm has been sending out in a tin vessel intended to serve as a pocket lamp and stove is reported to consist essentially of 62 per cent. of alcohol, 20 of soap and 18 of water. A similar product is readily made by dissolving scraped tallow soap in warm alcohol.

A prominent physician remarks, "For every person who dies from overdrinking, or let us say, the excessive use of alcoholics, there are 20 who perish from overeating." It is no particular consequence what led to this declaration. The important fact is that it was made by an expert, and that no one has come forward to deny its truth.

The Boer horses are remarkably well trained animals, and when the Transvaalers desire to form an ambush or firing line, their horses are taught to remain stationary as soon as they feel the reins dropped over their necks.

Wonderful Souvenirs Free.

Announcement is made by the publishers that every reader of the great "Philadelphia Sunday Press" will receive next Sunday, February 18, absolutely free two souvenirs of a character and value far beyond anything heretofore offered by a newspaper. One will be a beautiful picture in ten colors, by Paul de Longpre, the famous flower painter, entitled "A Yard of Roses." It is twice as large as any picture ever given away by a newspaper, and that it is worth framing is evident from the fact that copies cannot be bought at retail for less than a dollar. But, in addition to this, every reader of next "Sunday's Press," will receive an attractively illustrated booklet of convenient size, containing the greatest detective story ever written by Emile Gaboriau. If you want these splendid gifts you had better order next "Sunday's Press" at once, as warning is given that the supply will be limited. If there is no news agent in your vicinity get some bright boy to write for the agency.

How to Vote.

Those who vote at the coming election should remember that the ballot law plainly and explicitly states that a cross in the circle at the head of any column is a vote for every candidate whose name appears in that column, consequently a scratch vote in another column opposite a name in that column would be void, and the ballot might be thrown out. The surest way is to mark an X opposite every name you vote for.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

ATTITUDE OF DEMOCRATS OPPOSING CANAL TREATY.

We Build the Canal and Allow all Nations to Use Same.—Strong Sentiment against Passing the Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb 12.—The attitude of the Democrats in Congress, as a party, towards the Nicaragua Canal treaty, which the administration has negotiated with England and sent to the Senate, and the Porto Rico tariff bill, which has been reported to the House, and will be taken up this week and jammed through as a party measure, is thoroughly American, and consequently right. The treaty gives more than it provides for our receiving. It allows us to build a canal with our money, provided we agree to let every nation in the world, even those we may happen to have war with, have exactly the same privileges we take for ourselves in using it. That is not the old Democratic idea of American control of the canal, and it is really surprising that there is a single Democratic Senator who is willing to vote for the ratification of the treaty. Without Democratic votes, it would be bound to fail. One of the strongest arguments in favor of the construction of the canal, has been the advantage it would give us in a war with a foreign power. Under the present treaty we should have no advantage, as our enemies would make just the same use of the canal.

Imperialism is the real question involved in the Porto Rican tariff bill. It makes one of the issues upon which this year's Presidential campaign will be waged. The Republicans in their report on this bill, which imposes a 25 per cent. duty on Porto Rican products, have come out flat-footed in favor of ignoring the constitution, and of having Congress assume the authority to deal with the territory recently acquired by the U. S. as colonies, and with their people as subjects. The Democrats contend that the constitution is the supreme law of this republic, and that it recognizes neither colonies nor subjects; that every foot of ground belonging to the U. S. is a part of the U. S. and every resident of territory belonging to the U. S., a citizen. The imperialists have the votes to win in Congress, but it remains to be seen whether they can win before the people.

The Democratic substitute for the Republican gold standard bill is short and plain. It was introduced by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, and it provides for the opening of the mints of the U. S. to the coinage of silver, as provided by the Act of Jan. 18t 1, 1837, upon the same terms and subject to the limitations and provisions of law regulating the coinage and legal tender quality of gold; and that when the silver coins shall be received into the treasury, certificates shall be issued for them as now prescribed by law. Unfortunately the Republicans have the votes to pass the gold standard bill—Chandler is the only Republican who will vote against it—but the substitute will give the Democrats an opportunity to record their votes in favor of "the dollar of our daddies." The vote will be taken on Thursday of this week.

Adjutant Gen. Corbin, who gained some notoriety during the war with Spain, through being Alger's tool in carrying out the several schemes devised for the humiliation of Gen. Miles, as well as by lobbying during the last Congress, for legislation to give himself the rank of Maj. Gen., is again playing the role of lobbyist for the same purpose. He gave an elaborate Sunday dinner, at a suburban club house, to twenty odd members of the House, including the Military Committee. As Secretary Root also attended the dinner, it is assumed that he is helping the effort of Corbin for promotion.

Notwithstanding the indignant denials on the floor of the House, by Gen Grosvenor, and other administration men, of the charge made by Roberts, that Utah polygamists had been appointed to Federal offices by Mr. McKinley, the House Committee on Postoffices, which has been investigating, have to report to the House that Postmaster Graham, of Provo, had an indictment for polygamy hanging over him, when he was appointed. In order to soften this proof of the charge of Roberts, the Committee accompanies it with a statement from the prosecuting attorney of Salt Lake City, saying that for various reasons it is not likely that Graham will be brought to trial under that indictment. It is probable that the wishes of the McKinley administration, are among those "reasons" for not trying to convict the polygamist postmaster.

It is only by the magnanimity of Senator Allen, that today's Congressional Record does not place the Senate on record as sympathizing with the Boers and believing that this government should offer mediation. Senator Allen offered a resolution to that effect and through the absence of some Senators and indifference of others, it was put before the Senate and declared adopted without a dissenting vote. As soon as they realized what had been done, the administration Senators flocked upon the floor. The yeas and nays were demanded, but Mr. Allen objected, and the objection was sustained. Later, Senator Allen good naturedly agreed that the vote should be reconsidered and the resolution sent to the calendar.

Col. Bryan stopped in Washington again to talk to Democratic Senators and Representatives about what he learned of Democratic prospects during his trip east.

A Strange Woodyard in Alaska.

If our big lumbermen, Huyett, Colyer, Lindenhall Lumber Co., et al., are thirsting for new fields to feed their circulars, with logs prepared, provided and piled by nature free, and ready for manufacturing into lumber, we furnish information of such a paradise in the following:

One of the greatest curiosities noted by travelers in Alaska is the wonderful haven of driftwood on the coast between Yakatag and Kyak islands, some 1200 or 1500 miles northwest from Seattle.

The constant deposit of logs and driftwood in this particular spot, which has been going on for hundreds, nay perhaps thousands of years, is due to the phenomena of the tides, the Pacific Gulf stream, the mysterious ocean currents and the peculiar formation of the shore lines at that point.

Logs and timbers are readily identified there as having come from Japan, China, India and other parts of Asia, as well as from California, Washington and other parts of the American continent. There are fine logs of the camphor tree, the mohogany, the redwood and the pine in this driftage. Some of those from the State of Washington contain the names of the men who felled the trees and of the sawmills for which they were destined but never reached.

Logs eight feet in diameter are in this novel woodyard, and some entire trees 150 feet long are there, uplifted by the roots, cast into the sea by some terrible tempest and sent floating round the world. Often persons on the beach descry big trees floating shoreward, with fantastic roots above the waves, like some sea monster.

One beach after another has been formed by the floating timbers, and a little distance back from the shore the deposits are so old that the wood in some places is petrified, while a little deeper in the earth it has turned into coal. The newer logs are without bark and as hard as stone, due, it is thought, to their long immersion in salt water. They have all taken on a whitish appearence. In places the timbers are piled 20 feet high; at other points they rise to a height of only four or five feet.

Under this wonderful beach is found large quantities of dark, ruby sand, rich in fine particles of gold, for the separation of which no successful process has yet been discovered.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

General Buller is falling back.

The British are whipped at Colesburg, and forced to retreat from many hard won posts.

They had forced the Boers from Hobkirk's Windmill and Bastard's Nek, but were assailed and badly beaten.

All the British posts on the western flank, including the force and guns at Coles Kop, were withdrawn and retired under fire to Maeder's Farm.

Kruger will demand a ransom of 10 million dollars for Cecil Rhodes when the Boers catch him, but he will not hang him, the ransom to pay for the indemnity of the Jameson raid, which is charged to Rhodes.

May Sell the Church.

The Sinking Creek Presbyterian charge, will hold a congregational meeting on Saturday next, to consider the disposal of the Presbyterian church property at Centre Hill. The congregation at Centre Hill has dwindled until few members were left, and the building became delapidated, and services were seldom held of late in the church. The members will consider disposing of the building, lot and fixtures at public sale.

Election Tuesday.

The election next Tuesday promises to pass off quietly although there is some dissatisfaction regarding the tickets put up by both parties. In the municipal elections the voter is given the one chance of the year to square up with his neighbor with whom he has harbored a petty spite.

Grand Tableau, Peace, by 40 young ladies, in Grange Arcadia, Feb. 15.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Finding Fault With Providence.

The signs is bad when folks commence
A finding fault with Providence,
And balkin' 'cause the earth don't shake
At every prancin' step they take.

No man is great till he can see
How less than little he can be
Ef stripped to self, and stark and bare
He hung his sign out anywhere.

My doctern is to lay aside
Contentions, and be satisfied.
Jest do your best, and praise er blame
That follows that counts jest the same.

I've allus noticed great success
Is mixed with troubles more or less,
And it's the man who does the best
That gets more kicks than all the rest.

—Thomas Whitcomb Riley.

Sunday very fine.

Storm on Tuesday.

Roads are becoming mud ways.

Lemons keep fresh in dry sand.

Bright but cold on Wednesday.

Monday and Tuesday disagreeable.

A heated knife will cut fresh bread.

Bruised cloves keep moth from furs.

A 2-year old oil cloth is wise to buy.

Use old newspapers to brighten up tinware.

"The mills of the gods grind slow, but sure."

Gilt picture frames should be cleansed with half an onion.

Powdered rice applied on lint will stop a bleeding wound.

It's about time somebody in the valley finds coal again.

After eating onions munch a sprig of parsley dipped in vinegar.

Soak a cork that is over large in boiling water, and then it will fit.

Jacob Lose died at Snydertown, on 6th, after a day's illness, aged 82 years.

The aged Mrs. Finkle, of Georges valley, is quite ill. Also Mrs. Zettle, of the same valley.

Harrison Walker seems to be making good time in the race for chief burgess of Bellefonte.

Rev. Rearick's appointments: Centre Hall, 2 p. m.; Spring Mills, 10 a. m.; Tusseyville, 7 p. m.

The Carnival tonight in Grange Arcadia will be a great treat. A big program has been prepared.

A knowing one says an onion taken at night is one of the best sleep inducers, calming the nerves, and putting the brain to rest.

The veteran, Mr. Geo. Thomas, we were pleased to find sufficiently recovered from his recent illness, to be able to come to town the other day.

Wm. Colyer purchased 100 acres of the Curtin farm, one mile east of the railroad station; about 20 acres are woodland, which is likely to be turned into lumber soon.

The county financial statement, as a supplement, will go out in this issue of the Reporter. It should receive the scrutiny of every taxpayer, that he may know where his taxes go.

The Monitor says J. P. Swoope, a Huntingdon county trapper, one day last week made a visit to his traps on the mountain and was rewarded with the capture of one wildcat, five foxes, one mink, three polecats and two 'coons.

Easter comes this year on April 15, and Lent begins February 14. The date for Easter is unusually late this year, in fact is within one week of the latest possible date for the feast, the earliest being March 21 and the latest April 25.

Alluding, in another column, to the long continuation of a store without a change of name for about 50 years, the next and only ones to approach this period would be Fisher's store at Penn Hall, and Hess' store, now Ross', at Linden Hall.

James L. Mauck, of Flemington, has been committed to the State Insane Asylum at Danville, suffering from a peculiar hallucination. He imagines that he has a platform which one of the political parties is anxious to secure, and he wants $1,500,000 for it.

The weather the past week has been mild and pleasant, being far from that expected in the middle of winter, and in marked contrast to that we had just one year ago when the mercury took a drop and was frozen down at twenty to forty below zero. The backbone of winter is broken.

Grange Arcadia has been finely frescoed. It's the largest grange hall in the state and the Patrons should honor it by holding one of their annual state assemblies in it. This has long been the grange centre of inspiration. With the buildings in the park ample capacity is at command for overflow meetings and committee rooms, while the delegates could find excellent accommodations in private families at less rates than in larger towns.

DREAMS OE TWILIGHT.

By John Curtis Underwood.

"When the windows flame at sunset
And the streets are sluiced with blood
And the dying day is sinking
In the night's advancing flood,
Smoky volumes lightly trailing,
Veil the housetops stark and hign
Tinged with purple that the moment
Deepens in the Western sky.

"When the shadows round us gather
And the darkness settles fast
And each flush of life conclusive
Seems but prelude to the last,
Dreams shall soften wasted faces,
Fraught with presage darkly to-night
Dreams that like the smoke shall vanish
At the coming of the night."

—Ainslee's Magazine.

THE PARSON'S BABY,

The Only One In Town.

By Jay Benson Hamilton, D. D.

A prominent manufacturer in a bustling little Western city took me to lunch with him during the session of the Methodist Conference which I was visiting. He was proud of the enterprise and beauty of the city and had much to say of its early history. I imagined from the zest of his recitals that he had been a principal character in many of the stirring scenes he portrayed. He never tired talking of the Methodist minister who founded the first church. The bravery and eloquence of this first parson were the subjects of unending eulogy. The beauty, sweetness and courage of the parson's young wife were topics concerning which the old gentleman spoke with deep and affectionate feeling. He was in the midst of a loving panegyric of the little woman when I interrupted him a little banteringly:

"You speak as if you had loved the parson, but had worshiped the parson's wife."

"I have the best reason in the world for worshiping her," he replied earnestly. "I owe everything I have in this world and everything I hope to have in the next world to her. I was a wicked wretch who had only escaped the gallows which I richly deserved by a streak of good luck. I was on the road to eternal ruin and was dragging down with me scores of others, when her little white hand stopped me and turned me about face." He was completely overwhelmed with emotion for a moment. After a short silence he fervently but softly said: "God bless her little heart."

"Tell me something about the parson's wife," I said.

After a few moments' thought he began to smile and then laughed softly to himself.

"How would you like to hear the story of the parson's baby, when it was the only one in town?"

As my silence gave consent, he proceeded:

"The parson's baby was the first baby born in our town. It received a welcome equal to the Fourth of July. Every bell was rung, and every shop and store was decorated in honor of the arrival of the new citizen. It seems childish now, but it seemed very proper and fitting then. The whole town was illuminated, and a torchlight procession marched through all of the principal streets. The Fourth of July was nowhere. As soon as the parson's wife was able to sit up, she was placed in the front room and sat there for hours, singing to her baby. She was a cunning little woman. She knew the boys were wild to see the baby and she sat by the window, where all who walked by could look in. One of the fellows who had been hanging around for several days hoping to get the first peep at the baby was rewarded that morning by seeing the little woman carried close to the window and seated in a chair.

"I was the fellow. Like a great fool, I stopped and looked in. She just smiled and shook her finger at me, and then held up the baby for me to see. I bowed and threw the baby a kiss and was off like a shot. I told a hundred fellows what I had seen. Would you believe it? Hundreds had an errand that day that took them by the parsonage. I'll be blessed if it didn't set the town almost crazy. If you have ever seen a pack of school children run to see an elephant you can imagine how the boys hustled to see that baby. The happy little mother knew how hungry we rough men were for the sight of a baby's sweet face. She did not resent our curiosity, but took pains to let every one have a good peep at the chubby little creature.

"You would have laughed to have seen the presents that poured in for that youngster. The boys got to speaking of it as 'our baby.' All began to wonder when it would make its first appearance in public. We clubbed together and sent off for a baby carriage. I was appointed as the one to present it. About twenty fellows went along with me. As we wheeled the empty carriage through the streets we had cheers from every corner. I went into the parsonage. The other stood on the sidewalk and looked in the window. The parson's wife accepted the carriage with smiles and tears and made me kiss the baby as my reward. She promised that I should wheel it out for its first ride in the new carriage.

"It was several days before I received word that the baby needed a ride in the open air. I put on my best clothes and told everybody I met that if they would be on the lookout they could see 'our baby.' Before the little woman gave me her baby she asked me if I was safe company for her little one. I knew she was not joking. I felt hot all over. I knew I was not fit company for anything good or pure, and I started for the door as I said:

"'Madame, I am not worthy to be trusted with your baby. I am a wicked man and ought to be ashamed to even look you in the face.'

"Her blue eyes were swimming in tears and her lips trembled as she said:

"'Jack, you were once a pure baby yourself. Your good, sweet mother loved you as I love my child. It would have broken her heart to have known that you would grow up and become a wicked man. I would rather bury my baby than to have him become a man like you. I am going to pray for you while you are giving my baby a ride. I wish you would pray for yourself. If you will ask God He will make you as clean and pure as you were when your mother held you in her arms. Go now, and take good care of my darling.'

"Altho I was so awkward in starting that the parson's wife laughed like a schoolgirl at my clumsiness, I managed to get going without upsetting the carriage. I found every man in town on the lookout. I went up one street and down another. I found crowds everywhere. Everybody was happy. Some shouted and cheered and some bitterly cried. The roughest toughs in town seemed to be the heartiest in their cheers, and some of them cried the hardest. One bloated old bummer, who hardly ever drew a sober breath, got right down on his knees and took the hem of the carriage robe in his trembling hands and kissed it and wept like a whipped schoolboy. He sobbed out:

"'I had a baby like that once. It died and its mother died; I broke her heart. I wish I had died before I had ever come to this.'

"I had listened to many sermons by the parson and had laughed at the little talks of the parson's wife, but I could not get away from the silent preaching of that baby. As I pushed the carriage along I saw my own sweet mother as she held me in her arms and rocked me and sang lullabies to me. I saw her face as plainly as if it had been but yesterday that I had rested my head upon her breast. I heard her voice as she sang to me. The words all came back to me, and the tune, and I found myself humming:

'Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed.'

"I was so blinded with tears that I had to stop and wipe my eyes and to conceal my weakness I pretended to tuck the clothes about the little one. The baby looked up into my face and cooed and gurgled and caught my finger in its chubby little fist. The touch of the little hand and the trustful look from the baby eyes did more for me than all the preaching and praying as I wheeled the carriage. I became a new man while giving the baby its first ride. When I took it back to its mother, I said:

"'Madame, your prayers have been answered. Your baby has done for me what neither you nor the parson have been able to do. I am going to begin a new life.'

"We had some kind of a celebration in the Methodist Church, and the parson's wife and baby made their first public appearance. As the little woman walked in the men cheered and clapped their hands. She smiled and blushed, but did not seem to be offended. During the exercises the brass band played a selection. They had hardly begun when the baby, frightened at the blare of the horns and the crash of the drums, broke out into a shrill cry of terror. It could not be quieted. The horns blew louder and the drums pounded harder and the baby tried to cry louder and louder. At last one big fellow jumped up, marched down the aisle and seizing the leader of the band by the collar, gave him a savage jerk and shouted:

"'Stop the racket of this band and give "our baby" a chance.'

"The band stopped instantly, but the baby kept right on. It cried for a minute at the very top of its voice. When it ceased, round after round of applause filled the house and scores of voices shouted, 'Encore! Encore!' The man who had stopped the band stood up on a seat and cried:

"'Three cheers for the parson's wife, and a tiger for "our baby."'

"That let pandemonium loose for several minutes. The baby had got over its scare and semed to like the roar of the crowd. It crowed and cooed and tried to clap its little chubby hands. The cheering only ceased when the crowd was exhausted. The leader in the interruption of the programme now shouted:

"'You can go on with this show now, unless "our baby" wants another chance.'"—New York Independent.

His Ungrateful Uncle.

"The recent tragedy in Kentucky," said Mr. J. R. Thompson, of West Virginia, at the Ebbitt, "reminds me of some of the bloody feuds that have been a blot on the fair name of our State. The Hatfield-McCoy vendetta gave West Virginia unpleasant notoriety, but I do not think history will repeat itself along this line in our part of the Union. This recalls a story that a friend of mine is fond of telling. It seems that he met one of the Hatfields a few years ago, and being well acquainted with him there was a free interchange of conversation. In the course of the talk, Hatfield spoke complainingly of an uncle of his whom he charged with ingratitude. He alluded to the obligation his relative was under, which was no less than the killing of six men by the nephew merely to gratify his kinsman. For this he had received no thanks, and he added that hereafter his uncle could do his own killing."—Washington Post.

Meal made of corn cobs, ground, is used to adulterate many food products.

FATHER OF SIXTY-SIX.

Married 5 Times on His Journey to Mormondom and 7 Times Afterward.

In the valley of the Snake river, near where that streams forms the boundry line between Wyoming and Idaho, lives the father of the largest family on the American continent, and probably in the world. The owner of this unique distinction is Heber Z. Ricks, one of the faithful followers in religion and practices of the late Brigham Young. Reliable persons who have known Ricks for many years say he has twelve wives and sixty-six children. Many of his sons and daughters have long since taken unto themselves helpmates for life, and to these have been born 218 children, thereby bringing the number of souls in the Ricks family, exclusive of the venerable father himself, up to 296.

The members of the Ricks family are scattered over a stretch of country fourteen miles long by two miles wide. Heber Ricks has an even dozen ranches, which, with those of the sons and daughters, make quite a good-sized settlement. In the centre of this settlement a town called Ricksville has been established. Here are located a general store and church, the latter being the largest as well as the most substantial building in the Ricks empire. During week days the church is transformed into a school room, and a regularly employed teacher (usually one of the Ricks daughters) labors with the descendants of Heber Z. On Sundays, and not unfrequently of an evening, services, which are, of course, strictly Mormon are held. These religious meetings are usually presided over by the elder Ricks, and are very interesting, being conducted in that manner peculiar to the Mormon faith. In case of the absence of the "Bishop," as the head of the family is known in the settlement, as is frequently the case when he makes a visit to one of his wives living 'n the extreme upper or lower ends of the colony, one of his sons will fill the pulpit and preach the doctrine of his father.

Heber Z. Ricks is a giant in form and strength, although he is 77 years old. Little or nothing is known of his boyhood, except that he was reared on a farm in western New York. He has never been know to say much about his early life other than that he landed in St. Louis in 1842. From that city he went to a small settlement in the vicinity of where Independence, Mo., now stands, where he joined the Mormon church. A little band of Mormons, with Ricks at their head, left the place early in the spring of 1848 and turned their faces toward Utah. Brigham Young's party of 225 persons had gone on the previous year and had left a faint trail, which Ricks and his party followed with great difficulty. This trail led them across the state of Nebraska along the Platte river, up the Big Laramie river, and across the State of Wyoming by way of Fort Laramie, and on into the valley of the great Salt Lake via Echo Canon.

When Ricks left Missiouri, it is said, he was a single man, but when he and his party reached Salt Lake valley he was the possessor of five better halves. Settling near Salt Lake, Ricks continued to take unto himself additional wives until he had ten. Early in the year 1869, with the number of his wives increased to twelve, Ricks pulled up stakes and moved across the mountains through Eastern Idaho to the valley of Snake river. There upon one of the most fertile spots to be found on the continent he established himself. The first few years were ones of great activity for Ricks and his already large family. For a time all lived in one large house, which was hastily erected, but later twelve houses, composed of roughly hewn logs, were constructed at different points along the river. To these were added, in due time, barns, corrals, and other outbundings, and in a few years Ricksville was something more than a name.

While the population in the vicinity of this settlement is distinctly Ricks, there are a large number of families of other names. The settlement does not differ in this respect or in any other from any Mormon settlement, in Utah, Wyoming or Idaho, and a visitor, were he not familiar with the history of the Ricks family, would never suspect that Heber Z. was the father of so many children.

One Sort of Egg.

The last wonderful tale being told among the Burmese in Rangun is concerning a monster egg, said to be lying near Shwebo, says the Burma Times. There are several versions of this strange phenomenon in circulation in Rangun, but only a few main features are common to them all. A few months ago near Shwebo the villagers heard a strange and mysterious voice in the jungle uttering in Burmese the words, "I am going to lay," which were repeated frequently several times a day for many days. Eventually the egg was laid, and its size is said to exceed that of ten large paddy baskets. Nobody will go near this egg, from which now come the words, "I am going to hatch," also repeated many times a day, and the people are now looking forward to some extremely wonderful appearance.

To Utilize Coal Dust.

Householders who find they have been supplied with an undue proportion of dust with their coal may thus utilize it: Take three or four handfuls of common washing soda, and, having well wetted a bushel of coal dust, thoroughly mix the soda with it. Let it partly dry, and it will answer excellently for burning when a slow fire is required.

MAKING A MOCCASIN.

THO ONLY FOOT COVERING FIT FOR A HUNTER TO WEAR.

A Business of Which Maine Has Nearly a Monopoly—Material Used Since Moosehide Became Scarce—What Shoepacks and Larigans Are.

When the silent Indian ranged the forests in New England in quest of the game that was his source of sustenance, says the Boston Globe, he wore a foot covering which made his tread as soft as a wildcat's—a shoe called a moccasin, shaped to his foot from a single piece of green moosehide, sewn to a smaller piece at the top of the foot with the sinews of a deer.

Centuries have passed since the savage first fashioned this shoe, but to this day a better foot covering for the hunter has never been devised. Hunters' boots of various kinds are made and sold to city men who go into the woods after big game, but none of them equal for softness of tread the moccasin, which to-day is made in just the same style as in the days when the savage reigned supreme throughout the land. Men have devised machinery for making shoes, but the machine has never been made that can fashion a moccasin as well as it can be shaped by hand.

In only a few places in this country are moccasins now made, and most of these places are in New England. The art of making good moccasins has been preserved by the Indian tribe at Oldtown, Me., and from their progenitors and other Indians, who come from Canada into Maine to hunt, the art of making a really good hunting moccasin was first caught by white men. So well are moccasins made in Maine that those supplied the Western Indians by the Government are made in the city of Bangor. Not only are moccasins sent from Maine to the West for the Indians, but Uncle Sam's scouts in the West and in Alaska, where moccasins are needed in the service, for use on snow, with snowshoes, get their footwear from Bangor.

None of these moccasins are made of moose hide nowadays, the material being chiefly oil tanned "neat's hide," which is cowhide. This turns the water as well as moosehide, and wears almost as well. The leather is well saturated with fish oil, which gives it a strong smell, but imparts virtues that assist in repelling snow water, which will penetrate ordinary leather very quickly.

The tannage is known as "Indian Tan." Not only are moccasins made from this oiled tanned leather, but other articles of footwear that may properly be called offsprings of the moccasins such as the shoepack, and the larrigan.

The shoepack is a moccasin with a shoetop made of the same sort of material as the bottom, and laced. The origin of the word is not clear, though it is ascribed to the vernacular of lumbermen in upper Canada, around Lake Superior. It was brought into Maine by the Canadians, and has become a part of the local vocabulary in the northern part of the State. A city shoedealer would be at a loss to know what a customer wanted should he demand to be shown a shoepack. In northern Maine these useful articles of footwear, based on the Indian's moccasin, are displayed outside every store where lumbermen's or hunters' supplies are sold.

The larrigan is a moccasin with a boot top, and for wear in the deep snow is highly esteemed by many. It is a Canadian article of footwear, and the name seems to have become as much a part of the local Maine vocabulary as shoepack. Its origin, however, is not so clear.

While native hunters in Maine wear all three of the foot-coverings described they prefer the moccasin for all-round wear. It is light, noiseless, easy to the foot, and wears well. In winter it is worn over three or four pairs of stockings, and a pair of leggins, also knit. This makes a bundle of woolen stuff covering the foot, and maintains warmth even in the coldest weather.

Not a lumberman or guide in Maine is to be seen in winter without his leggins. They are as much a part of his wardrobe as his hat. They are thick and warm, and when strapped around the leg below the knee with a piece of tape are snow proof. These leggins are knitted by the women in the French settlements in northern Maine in great numbers, and retail in the stores at 75 cents a pair. If the amount of woolen yarn in them were employed in making factory-knit stockings such as are sold in the cities, the qauntity in each leggin would make a dozen pair. With his leggins on, and his moccasins, shoepacks or larrigans over them, the woodman cares not how deep the snow may be. When it gets too deep for walking he gets out his snowshoes, and on these skims the surface of the white covering of earth as easily as a rabbit.

Owing to the restrictions that have been placed on the hunting of moose there are not so many moosehide moccasins to be seen in Maine now as in years past, when moose were hunted by the Oldtown Indians and others for their hides. All the moosehides secured now in a season in Maine would not cut 2,000 pairs of moccasins if each was used. As most of the hides taken by sportsmen are sent out of the State, it will se seen that the supply for moccasin leather is small at the best. This makes the leather the more prized.

There are but three shops outside of Bangor where a business is made of the manufacture of moccasins. They are all in the region around the west branch of the Penobscot below Twin Lakes. In these shops, which are small places, two or three men are employed to make moccasins for sportsmen and lumbermen. The supply of moosehide being small, most of the moccasins are made of "neat's hide," and sewed with deer skin, cut into strings.

The process of preparing the deer hide for sewing the moccasins is an interesting one. The skin of the deer is cured as "raw hide," and cut into narrow strips while wet. These strips are strung on nails and allowed to dry. They are then transparent, but stiff. Before using they are placed in a bottle, with both ends out, and the bottle is filled with water. After soaking for some time they become perfectly pliable, while the ends remain hard. These ends are shaped when the strips, or strings, as they are now, are needed for sewing, and form needles to sew with.

Cutting a moccasin is a simple affair. There are but two patterns, one for the sole, which is also the sides after being shaped, and the other for the top sides. The relative size of the patterns for these two pieces is about seven to one. No last is used in making a moccasin. The toe is gathered up around the small top piece and crimped, stitch by stitch, a special kind of stitch being employed. When the entire toe of the shoe has been made a stick with a round end is introduced, and the toe is further shaped by pounding. The heel is then closed up, and a small ear is left at the bottom by cutting from the heel itself a short strip, that is used for pulling the moccasin on. When thus shaped the shoe is complete, except for the string, which is introduced through holes in the top made with a punch. This string puckers the top of the moccasin, drawing it around the foot, and is tied over the instep. When properly tied a moccasin cannot slip off.

The majority of moosehide moccasins made in Maine now are for summer wear in dry weather, or for use as slippers in the house. They are soft tanned with a glove finish. The tanning is done in New Hampshire, all the skins used in Maine being sent there to be cured. The outer surface is buffed and colored like buckskin. Moccasins made from this are very warm. As a summer shoe in the woods they are well-nigh perfect.

When shod with moccasins the hunter can feel every twig he steps on, and if he is tracking deer or moose he makes no more noise than if barefooted. Should he step on a twig he can raise his foot before it breaks and thus prevent its snapping. In still hunting this is very important, as the snap of a twig will apprise game in the neighborhood of the hunter as effectually as the discharge of a gun. The guide who takes you into the woods sums up the argument for the moccasin as follows:

"These dude hunters come down here in what they call a 'hunting costume,' and they don't get nothing. They wear shoes with nails in 'em and soles as thick as your hand, or they have what they call 'hunting boots.' Might as well go hunting on a freight train. Give me a good, soft, neat hide moccasin or a shoepack, and I'll show 'em what's what in getting through the woods without making noise. I tell you the old Indians knew their business, and it ain't any use trying to improve on what they wore."

The moccasin idea has been employed successfully in Bangor in the manufacture of dainty bedroom slippers for women, made like moccasins, but without the strings. These are made of elk's hide, very soft and warm and very much like moosehide. They are trimmed with beaver, the remnants from furriers' cutting tables being used, and when ready for sale, with a bit of embroidery on the top piece, they are a temptation to any woman who sees them.

The Explosive Sea Shell.

"A very curious sea shell is that which was once exhibited by a small marine 'snail,' and is found on the beach of Mobile bay," observed a naturalist to the writer a day or two ago. "These shells are about one-half of an inch in diameter, and when they are thoroughly dry they will, if dropped on any hard substance, such as a table or a floor, explode with a noise as sharp as a pistol. Wishing to know what caused the explosion in these shells, I one day last summer examined several specimens, and found the mouth of each firmly closed by a membrane of greater or less thickness, formed by the drying of the animal slime. I also discovered that the explosive condition of these shells occurred soon after removal from the moisture of the beach when the little inhabitants of the shells had died and the gases of decomposition had quite filled their internal space. On exerting a little pressure by squeezing one of the shells between two blocks of wood quite a loud explosion was produced, and fragments of the shell were thrown several feet in all directions. Subsequently, on trying the experiment it was found tthe cause seemed to be the removal of the shell from the beach in very hot, dry weather, which causes the slime to be exuded in greater quantity than usual and dries it up rapidly as it exudes."—Washington Star.

Lyddite is Safe to Handle.

One of the chief recommendations of lyddite for practical use in war is the comparative safety with which it can be handled. To explode at all it must be acted upon by a detonator, and a powerful one at that. The discovery of the explosive properties of picric acid is said to have been made accidentally, when a quantity of it being melted in a fire at some dye works at Manchester, England, flowed into some loose litharge and produced a violent explosion. The origin of the name is not to be found in any of the works in which the history and character of the substance are treated.

UNLOADING A TROOPSHIP.

How Uncle Sam Gets Soldiers and Baggage Ashore.

To the many thousands who have seen the government transports leave the San Francisco docks loaded with men, horses and mules and supplies for the American army in the Philippine Islands it may prove interesting to know how they are landed at Manila, writes the war correspondent of the San Francisco Call. I say Manila, because up to the present time all transports have unloaded their cargoes at the capital city of the island of Luzon. In the future they may go to ports south of this point.

The vessels anchor in Manila bay, from one to two miles outside the city. As soon as their arrival is made known a government tug, towing four or five cascoes, is immediately sent alongside and made fast. The troops first disembrk, taking with them their light baggage and only sufficient rations for a meal or two. The cascoes are towed up the Pasig river about half a mile from its mouth to the foot of the lunet, the city's main driveway, where the men first set foot on our new possessions in the Orient. Generally a casco is assigned to a company, and all the men and property of that organization are put ashore before it becomes available for another company. If properly managed one trip is sufficient to land each company, all its baggage and equipment.

I have seen an entire regiment, with all the personal property of the officers and men, regimental baggage and camp equipage, landed in a few hours. In fact, I remember one instance where a regiment was ordered to the front five miles from Manila. It commenced to disembark at noon, and two of its batalions, eight companies, ate supper the same night on the firing line.

The horses and mules are loaded by means of cages from the transports to a large vessel similar to a ferryboat. All animals are unloaded at the foot of the luneta. The little ferryboat, if we may call it such, will carry about fifty animals, and these are led ashore through a chute.

I was present at the unloading of the first lot of horses and mules received at Manila from the United States on the transport Tacoma, and those who were there at the time will bear me out in saying that a finer lot of horses and mules were never received at any point of destination.

The horses were immediately turned over to the use of the Fourth Calvalry. The mules were kept in the quartermaster's corral for a day or two and then performed excellent service.

Right here I might say that a drove of 200 elephants going up market street could not attract more attention than these eighty-one horses and 119 mules did to the inhabitants of Manila. The natives stood with open mouths and gazed at them as they were led through the streets to the corrals. Directly opposite the luneta, and on the opposite side of the River Pasig, are located the large quartermaster and commissary storehouses, in which are stored the supplies for the Eighth Army Corps. These supplies are furnished under contract, and mostly from the United States. They are also unloaded from the transports by means of canoes.

It may be said to the credit of these two staff departments, as well as all other staff departments of the army in the Philippines, that not a call or demand has been made upon them that has not been filled.

When Lawton Assumed Office.

When General Lawton appeared at General Shafter's office in Santiago to take up his duties as commander of that department, General Shafter said: "Lawton, you will have your troubles, but if any man can run this institution, you can. You can take hold any time it suits you."

General Lawton wore a fatigue uniform, rather the worse for rain, mud and perspiration. He turned to an empty desk, pulled off his coat, picked up a black alpaca coat hanging over a chair, and put it on. The sleeves were too short and the coat scarcely reached the band of his trousers. It had belonged to some Spanish official who left it in the office when we Americanized Santiago.

"It's not very pretty," said he, surveying his reflected image in a tall mirror, "but it's comfortable," and he wrote his name on a pass for a Cuban who wanted to go to Siboney, his first official act as commander of the department of Santiago.

Degraded Use of a Sarcophagus.

Professor Jacob Krall of Vienna, Egyptologist, in journeying across Austria on his way to the Oriental Congress in Rome, came across, in Trieste, an ancient Egyptian sarcophagus of rose granite. It was discovered in Egypt sixty years ago. The ship which was to bring the find to London had to stop at Trieste for repairs. As security for the cost of repairs, $250, the sarcophagus was left behind and placed in the courtyard of Pamfili's residence, where it was used occasionally as a washing trough.

In its original home the sarcophagus belonged to Sutissacht, one of the foremost dignitaries of Pharaoh's court. It is about 3,000 years old. Austria hopes to keep it.

Steel is King.

A concern in Iowa is making farm wagons wholly of steel, and it is said that it can scarcely fill the orders that pour in from the wheat growers out in Dakota and other parts of the West.—The Manufacturer.

First Come, First Served.

Don't say that you couldn't get the valuable presents offered with "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" laundry starch; your grocer has them for you; ask him for a coupon book, which will enable you to get one large 10c. package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c. package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two beautiful Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl calendar, all for 5c.

Sailors' trousers, or "trombone pants," as they have sometimes been called, expand in bell-shape at the bottom so as to be the more easily kicked off in case of the wearer's falling into the water.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Note circulation of the Bank of France at the opening of January—$832,599,000—was the largest in the history of the institution.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

In the fashionable thoroughfares of London a good house rents for $50,000 a year.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Some snakes will eat eggs; others are inordinately fond of milk.

"A Thread Every Day Makes a Skein in a Year."

One small disease germ carried by the blood through the system will convert a healthy human body to a condition of invalidism. Do not wait until you are bedridden. Keep your blood pure and life-giving all the time. Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes this as nothing else can.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

When It Was Dark.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says an educated colored man addressed the students of Adelbert college the other day. He told about his experience in his chosen profession, that of a lawyer, asserting that on but one occasion had he ever met with discourtesy at the hands of white men during his legal experience in his native state, Virginia. This happened in a backwoods hamlet, where the general ignorance of the inhabitants was some excuse for their boorishness. In the course of his remarks he perpetrated an unconscious bit of humor that brought a smile to the students' faces and drew a laugh from the speaker himself as soon as he realized the suggestion in his statement. "I started out in my profession with somewhat gloomy anticipations," he said. "When I reached Alexandria, where there were 7,000 colored people, everything looked dark." It was at this point that the smile ran around.

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The letters of a few are printed regularly in this paper.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: A Warning Sounded—The Talent of the Church of Christ is Undeveloped and Its Energy Dormant—The Enemy Profits by This.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows how the cause of righteousness has lost many of its weapons and how they are to be recaptured and put into effective operation; text, I. Samuel xiii., 19-21: "Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel, for the Philistines said, Lest the Hebrews make them sword: or spears. But all the Israelites went down to the Philistines, to sharpen every man his share, and his coulter, and his ax, and his mattock. Yet they had a file for the mattock, and for the coulters, and for the forks, and for the axes, and to sharpen the goads."

What a galling subjugation for the Israelites! The Philistines had carried off all the blacksmiths and torn down all the blacksmiths' shops and abolished the blacksmiths' trade in the land of Israel. The Philistines would not even allow these parties to work their valuable mines of brass and iron, nor might they make any swords or spears. There were only two swords left in all the land. Yea, these Philistines went on until they had taken all the grindstones from the land of Israel, so that if an Israelitish farmer wanted to sharpen his plow or his axe he had to go over to the garrison of the Philistines to get it done. There was only one sharpening instrument left in the land, and that was a file, the farmers and mechanics having nothing to whet up the coulter and the goad and the pickax save a simple file. Industry was hindered and work practically disgraced. The great idea of these Philistines was to keep the Israelites disarmed. They might get iron out of the hills to make swords of, but they would not have any blacksmiths to weld this iron. If they got the iron welded, they would have no grindstones on which to bring the instruments of agriculture or the military weapons up to an edge.

Oh, you poor, weaponless Israelites, reduced to a file, how I pity you! But these Philistines were not forever to keep their heel on the neck of God's children. Jonathan, on his hands and knees, climbs up a great rock, beyond which were the Philistines, and his armor bearer, on his hands and knees, climbs up the same rock, and these two men, with their two swords, hew to pieces the Philistines, the Lord throwing a great terror upon them. So it was then; so it is now. Two men of God on their knees mightier than a Philistine host on their feet!

I learn, first, from this subject that it is dangerous for the church of God to allow its weapons to stay in the hands of its enemies. These Israelites might again and again have obtained a supply of swords and weapons—as, for instance, when they took the spoils of the Ammonites—but these Israelites seemed content to have no swords, no spears, no blacksmiths, no grindstones, no active iron mines, until it was too late for them to make any resistance. I see the farmers tugging along with their pickaxes and plow, and I say, "Where are you going with those things?" They say, "Oh, we are going over to the garrison of the Philistines to get these things sharpened!" I say, "You foolish men! Why don't you sharpen them at home?" "Oh," they say, "the blacksmiths' shops are all torn down, and we have nothing left us but a file!"

So it is in the church of Jesus Christ today. We are too willing to give up our weapons to the enemy. The world boasts that it has gobbled up the schools, and the colleges, and the arts, and the sciences, and the literature, and the printing press. Infidelity is making a mighty attempt to get all our weapons in its hand and then to keep them. You know it is making this boast all the time, and after awhile, when the great battle between sin and righteousness has opened, if we do not look out we will be as badly off as these Israelities, without any swords to fight with and without any sharpening instruments. I call upon the superintendents of literary institutions to see to it that the men who go into the classrooms to stand beside the Leyden jars, and the electric batteries, and the microscopes and telescopes, be children of God, not Philistines.

The Tyndallean thinkers of our times are trying to get all the intellectual weapons in their own grasp. We want scientific Christians to capture the science, and scholastic Christians to capture the scholarship, and philosophic Christians to capture philosophy, and lecturing Christians to take back the lecturing platform. We want to send out against Schenkel and Strauss and Renan a Theodore Christlieb of Bonn and against the infidel scientists of the day a God-worshiping Silliman and Hitchcock and Agassiz. We want to capture all the philosophical apparatus and swing around the telescopes on the swivel until through them we can see the morning star of the Redeemer, and with mineralogical hammer discover the Rock of Ages, and amid the flora of all realms find the Rose of Sharon and the Lilly of the Valley. We want some one able to expound the first chapter of Genesis, bring to it the geology and the astronomy of the world, until, as Job suggested, "the stones of the field shall be in league" with the truth and the stars in their course shall fight against Sisera. Oh, church of God, go out and recapture these weapons!

Let men of God go out and take possession of the platform. Let any printing presses that have been captured by the enemy be recaptured for God, and the reporters, and the typesetters, and the editors, and the publishers swear all allegiance to the Lord God of truth. Ah, my friend, that day must come, and if the great body of Christian men have not the faith or courage or the consecration to do it, then let some Jonathan on his busy hands and on his praying knees climb up on the rock of hindrance and, in the name of the Lord God of Israel, slash to pieces those literary Philistines. If these men will not be converted to God, then they must be overthrown.

Again, I learn from this subject what a large amount of the church's resources is actually hidden and buried and undeveloped. The Bible intimates that that was a very rich land, this land of Israel. It says, "The stones are iron, and out of the hills thou shalt dig brass," and yet hundreds and thousands of dollars' worth of this metal was kept under the hills. Well, that is the difficulty with the church of God at this day. Its talent is not developed. If one-half of its energy could be brought out, it might take the public iniquities of the day by the throat and make them bite the dust. If human eloquence were consecrated to the Lord Jesus Christ, it would in a few years persuade the whole earth to surrender to God. There is enough undeveloped energy in this city to bring all the United States to Christ, enough of undeveloped Christian energy in the United States to bring the whole world to Christ, but it is buried under strata of indifference and under whole mountains of sloth. Now, is it not time for the mining to begin and the pickaxes to plunge and for this buried metal to be brought out and put into the furnaces and turned into howitzers and carbines for the Lord's host?

The vast majority of Christians in this day are useless. The most of the Lord's battalion belong to the reserve corps. The most of the crew are asleep in the hammocks. The most of the metal is under the hills. Oh, is it not time for the church of God to rouse up and understand that we want all the energies, all the talent and all the wealth enlisted for Christ's sake? I like the nickname that the English soldiers gave to Blucher, the commander. They called him "Old Forwards." We have had enough retreats in the church of Christ; let us have a glorious advance. And I say to you as the general said when his troops were affrighted—rising up in his stirrups, his hair flying in the wind, he lifted up his voice until 20,000 troops heard him crying out, "Forward, the whole line!" We want all the laymen enlisted. Ministers are numerically too small. They do the best they can. They are the most overworked class on earth. Many of them die of dyspepsia because they cannot get the right kind of food to eat or, getting the right kind, are so worried that they take it down in chunks. They die from consumption coming from early and late exposure.

If a novelist or a historian publishes one book a year, he is considered industrious. But every faithful pastor must originate enough thought for three or four volumes a year. Ministers receive enough calls in a year from men who have maps and medicines and lightning rods and pictures to sell to exhaust their vitality. They are bored with agents of all sorts. They are set in drafts at funerals and poisoned by the unventilated rooms of invalids and waited upon by committees who want addresses made until life becomes a burden to bear. It is not hard study that makes ministers look pale. It is the infinity of interruptions and botherations to which they are subjected. Numerically too small! It is no more the work of the pulpit to convert and save the world than it is the work of the pew. If men go to ruin, there will be as much blood on your skirts as on mine.

Let us quit this grand farce of trying to save the world by a few clergymen, and let all hands lay hold of the work. Give us in all our churches two or three aroused and qualified men and women to help. In most churches today five or ten men are compelled to do all the work. A vast majority of churches are at their wits' end how to carry on a prayer meeting if the minister is not there, when there ought to be enough pent-up energy and religious force to make a meeting go on with such power that the minister would never be missed. The church stands working the pumps of a few ministerial cisterns until the buckets are dry and choked, while there are thousands of fountains from which might be dipped up the waters of eternal life. Before you and I have the sod pressing our eyelids we will under God decide whether our children shall grow up amid the accursed surroundings of vice and shame or come to an inheritance of righteousness. Long, loud, bitter will be the curse that scorches our grave if, holding within the church to-day enough men and women to save the city, we act the coward or the drone. I wish I could put enough moral explosives under the conventionalities and majestic stupidities of the day to blow them to atoms and that then, with 50,000 men and women from all the churches knowing nothing but Christ and a desire to bring all the world to Him, we might move upon the enemy's works. For a little while heaven would not have trumpets enough to celebrate the victories.

Again, I learn from this subject that we sometimes do well to take advantage of the world's grindstones. These Israelites were reduced to a file, and so they went over to the garrison of the Philistines to get their axes and their goads and their plows sharpened. The Bible distinctly states it—the text which I read at the beginning of the service—that they had no other instruments now with which to do this work, and the Israelites did right when they went over to the Philistines to use their grindstones. My friends, is it not right for us to employ the world's grindstones? If there be art, if there be logic, if there be business faculty on the other side, let us go over and employ it for Christ's sake. The fact is we fight with too dull instruments. We hack and we maul when we ought to make a clean stroke. Let us go over among sharp business men and among sharp literary men and find out what their tact is and transfer it to the cause of Christ. If they have science and art it will do us good to rub against it.

In other words, let us employ the world's grindstones. We will listen to their music, and we will watch their acumen, and we will use their grindstones, and will borrow their philosophical apparatus to make our experiments, and we will borrow their printing presses to publish our Bibles, and we will borrow their rail trains to carry our Christian literature, and we will borrow their ships to transport our missionaries. That was what made Paul such a master in his day. He not only got all the learning he could get of Dr. Gamaliel, but afterward, standing on Mars hill and in crowded thoroughfare, quoted their poetry, and grasped their logic, and wielded their eloquence, and employed their mythology until Dionysius, the Areopagite, learned in the schools of Athens and Heliopolis, went down under his tremendous powers.

That was what gave Thomas Chalmers his power in his day. He conquered the world's astronomy and compelled it to ring out the wisdom and greatness of the Lord until, for the second time, the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy. That was what gave to Jonathan Edwards his influence in his day. He conquered the world's metaphysics and forced it into the service of God until not only the old meeting house at Northampton, Mass., but all Christendom, felt thrilled by his Christian power. Well, now, my friends, we all have tools of Christian power. Do not let them lose their edges. We want no rusty blades in this fight. We want no coulter that cannot rip up the glebe. We want no axe that cannot fell the trees. We want no goad that cannot start the lazy team. Let us get the very best grindstones we can find, though they be in possession of the Philistines, compelling them to turn the crank while we bear down with all our might on the swift revolving wheel until all our energies and faculties shall be brought up to a bright, keen, sharp, glittering edge.

Again, my subject teaches us on what a small allowance Philistine iniquity puts a man. Yes, these Philistines shut up the mines, and then they took the spears and the swords; then they took the blacksmiths; then they took the grindstones, and they took everything but a file. Oh, that is the way sin works! It grabs everything. It begins with robbery and ends with robbery. It despoils this faculty and that faculty and keeps on until the whole nature is gone. Was the man eloquent before, it generally thickens his tongue. Was he fine in personal appearance, it mars his visage. Was he affluent, it sends the sheriff to sell him out. Was he influential, it destroys his popularity. Was he placid and genial and loving, it makes him splenetic and cross, and so utterly is he changed that you can see he is sarcastic and rasping and that the Philistines have left him nothing but a file.

I learn from this subject what a sad thing it is when the church of God loses its metal! These Philistines saw that if they could only get all the metallic weapons out of the hands of the Israelites all would be well, and therefore they took the swords and the spears. They did not want them to have a single metallic weapon. When the metal of the Israelites was gone, their strength was gone. This is the trouble with the church of God to-day. It is surrendering its courage. It has not enough metal.

Oh, is it not high time that we awake out of sleep? Church of God, lift up your head at the coming victory! The Philistines will go down, and the Israelites will go up. We are on the winning side. I think just now the King's horses are being hooked up to the chariot, and when He does ride down the sky there will be such a hosanna among His friends and such a wailing among His enemies as will make the earth tremble and the heaven sing. I see now the plumes of the Lord's cavalrymen tossing in the air. The archangel before the throne has already burnished his trumpet, and then he will put its golden lips to his own, and he will blow the long, loud blast that will make all the nations free. Clap your hands, all ye people! Hark! I hear the falling thrones and the dashing down of demolished iniquities. "Hallelujah, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth! Hallelujah, the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord Jesus Christ!"

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS.

SHOT WIFE AND HIMSELF.

John Schaerer Ended His Life After Fatally Injuring Woman He Loved—Children Saw the Tragedy—Man Raved Like a Fiend and Had Often Threatened Murder—His Victim Cannot Recover.

The quiet little village of Pittville, an eastern suburb of Germantown, was the scene of a domestic tragedy which has resulted in the death of John Schaerer, 47 years, and the fatal wounding of his wife, Barbara, 41 years. The attempt to murder Mrs. Schaerer and the suicide of her husband, which were evidently carefully planned, took place in the tidy little kitchen of their home on Twenty-first street and Sixty-sixth avenue, at 1.30 P. M., in the presence of their little daughter, Mary, and Sadie Sandon, a neighbor's daughter. Mrs. Schaerer was shot twice in the back. A bullet entered underneath the right shoulder and penetrated the right lung, and the other pierced the middle of the back, injuring the spine and lodging in the liver. Mrs. Schaerer had sufficient strength to run to the cellar, but when she reached the bottom of the stairway she fell to the floor in a swoon. Schaerer, with the still smoking revolver in his hand, followed, but seeing what he thought to be her lifeless body, returned to the kitchen, put the revolver to his right temple and sent a bullet through his brain. Death, it is believed, was instantaneous. Sadie Sandon, in a fright and crying, rushed from the house and told her mother, who lives next door. Mrs. Sandon informed Mrs. Fitzpatrick, who lives in the same square. The women were afraid to enter the house lest Schaerer should be still alive and shoot them also. A few minutes later they were joined by Mrs. Wieldish, who also lives nearby, and the latter leading the way, all three went into the house. Schraeder was dead, lying in a little pool of blood in the middle of the floor. A 38-caliber revolver lay a few inches from the right hand. While the women were outside Mrs. Schaerer had come from the cellar and made her way to a bed on the second floor. Here they found her fast approaching unconsciousness. Policeman Morton took the injured woman to the Germantown Hospital. The dead body of the husband was removed to the morgue, from where it will be buried, if it is not claimed by relatives. Neighbors say that the motive for the shooting was undoubtedly jealousy on the part of the man toward his wife. An entanglement which he got into with a woman named Annie Krantz, who was his housekeeper for eleven months, during a time when his wife was in a hospital, is also said to have preyed on his mind. Miss Krantz is now an inmate of the Germantown Almshouse, and the Guardians of the Poor had instituted a suit, on her behalf, against Schaerer.

Hopewell's Last Days.

Hopewell borough, the smallest municipality in the State, is about to lose its corporate identity. After hearing witnesses and deliberating over the case for two days the Grand Jury recommended that the charter of the borough be annulled. It is expected that the court will concur, and that Hopewell will in the near future pass out of existence. The fight for the retention of the charter was waged by Thompson Hudson, who fills the offices of councilman, school director, magistrate, deputy coroner and frequently judge of elections.

Silk Mill's Big Orders.

Superintendent Charles Eagle, of the Shamokin Silk Mills, posted a notice for employees, informing them that the mills would work five hours overtime every week until the large demand for their product has been supplied. This will necessitate working nights and on Saturday afternoons. The new order will affect 300 hands. Eighty new looms, recently ordered, arrived. The placing of these looms will give employment to from fifty to one hundred additional employees.

Lancaster's State Tax.

Jacob Stoner, Treasurer of Lancaster county, paid into the State Treasury $83,051.53, being the amount due the State for personal property tax for the year 1899. Under the law three-fourths of this amount goes back to Lancaster county. The payment of this money was delayed by the flight of the former Treasurer Hershey, who is alleged to have embezzled county funds.

Fire Bosses' Wages Go Up.

The fire bosses of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company of the Shamokin District were notified that their salaries had been increased $5 per month, which is the largest advance in wages for that kind of work in the history of the company. The miners in this district are also overjoyed on account of an increase to 9 per cent. above the basis.

Cure of Insane Patients.

Agitation as to the small number of patients discharged from the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, began at a recent meeting of the trustees, has resulted in good. At a monthly meeting of the trustees, it was reported that the total number discharged during the month of January was seventy-eight, considerably exceeding the number in previous months.

Scranton Mill Burned.

A big frame building on Dickson avenue, Scranton, formerly used as a planing mill, was burned. The building was entirely destroyed, entailing a loss of $12,500. The building was owned by the Green Ridge Lumber Company, and contained machinery and stock owned by that company and by the Eureka Cash Register Company, which used part of the building as a factory until about a month ago.

Woman Killed the Railroad.

The body of a woman was found under a bridge on the Reading Railroad below Lafayette. She was identified as Mrs. Annie Geyser, 50 years old, of Lafayette. It is supposed she was struck by a train and knocked under the bridge.

Centenarian Stricken.

Mrs. Catharine Watts, of West Rockhill Township, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest resident in this county, has suffered a stroke of apoplexy. Mrs. Watts is in her 104th year.

Thirty Workmen Drown.

The British steamer Expedient has run down and sunk a harbor steamer near Altona, Germany. Thirty workmen were drowned.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be just as good as the Ivory; they are not, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine.

Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon getting it.

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Matter of Courtesy.

A good story, which has the merit of being true, is told of the late Lady Howard de Walden. On one occasion she had a little wager with her neighbor, Lady Emily Foley, based on her firm belief that the rustics of Worcestershire were more polished in their manners than those of Herefordshire. A fitting opportunity to solve the question soon occurred. The two ladies went for an afternoon drive in a pony cart. Presently they reached a closed gate, which was civilly opened for them by a laboring lad. "I am sure," said Lady Howard de Walden, as she gave the boy a sixpence, "you are a Herefordshire boy." "Thou beest a loiar," replied the boy, "Oi'm a Worcestershire lad." That settled the question.—Exchange.

What the Dog Got.

A very curious circumstance happened at Clinton in the fox hunt recently. The dogs were hard on the heels of a fox, when the fox darted into a hole, but some obstruction impeded its passage, and it only entered far enough to conceal its body, leaving the end of its bushy tail sticking out of the hole. When the men came near they saw one of the dogs tearing across the field with the brush in its mouth and the fox flying in another direction, with nothing left of its beautiful tail but the skinned stump. The dog had literally pulled off the hide, and having obtained the brush retired from the contest.

There are critical moments in every life when we must act and act quickly.—Rev. D. C. Garrett.

I Had a Bad Cough

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could not find any relief whatever. I read what a wonderful remedy Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was for coughs and I bought a bottle. Before I had taken a quarter of it my cough had entirely left me."—L. Hawn, Newington, Ont., May 3, 1899.

Quickly Cures Colds

Neglected colds always lead to something serious. They run into chronic bronchitis which pulls down your general health and deprives you of sleep; or they end in genuine consumption with all its uncertain results.

Don't wait, but take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as you begin to cough. A few doses will cure you then. But it cures old colds, too, only it takes a little more time. We refer to such diseases as bronchitis, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, and hard winter coughs.

If you've just taken cold a 25 cent bottle is all you'll need. For harder cases a 50 cent bottle is better. For chronic troubles, and to keep on hand, the $1.00 bottle is most economical.

Disposed to Be Technical.

"Did you say this was a comic opera war?" asked the Filipino soldier who came into camp with a flag of truce.

"That remark has been made."

"Well, our general says he's willing to take you at your word. He wants to know if you can fix up the show so there will be fewer marches and more dialogue."—Washington Star.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
SAFE — SURE
Cures a Cough or Cold at once, Conquers Croup without fail. Is the best for Bronchitis, Grippe, Hoarseness, Whooping-Cough, and for the cure of Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Small doses; quick, sure results.
FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE

PIMPLES

"My wife had pimples on her face, but she has been taking CASCARETS and they have all disappeared. I had been troubled with constipation for some time, but after taking the first Cascaret I have had no trouble with this ailment. We cannot speak too highly of Cascarets." FRED WARIMAN.
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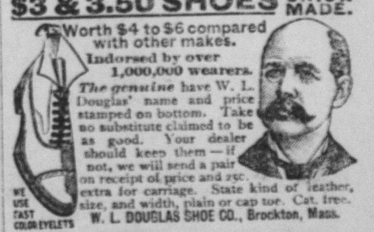

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1 Pkg. Earliest Emerald Cucumber 10c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce, 15c
1 " Strawberry Melon, 15c
1 " 10 Day Radish, 10c
1 " Early Ripe Cabbage, 10c
1 " Early Dinner Onion, 10c
2 " Brilliant Flower Seeds, 15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. $1.00

Above 10 Pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Catalog, telling all about SALZER'S MILLION DOLLAR POTATO upon receipt of this notice & 14c. stamps. We invite your trade, and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never be without them. $2000 Prizes on Salzer's two-year-old earliest Tomato Giant on earth. A C—
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

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No. 3, 4 Cows,	$57.	No. 3, 10 Cows, $50.
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Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists, 25c.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 15

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. W. Kepler, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

The Quay case has again been postponed. The way of the transgressor is hard.

Seven thousand working men, who have been engaged on buildings in course of construction in Chicago, have struck.

Show us the farmer who has been struck by McKinley "prosperity" and we will show you the fellow who struck Billy Patterson.

Puerto vs. Porto. The President has ordered that it shall be spelled, Puerto Rico. The Senate says it should be spelled Porto Rico. We join in with the good sense of the Senate.

The Germans and the French are rejoicing over the British disasters in their battles with the Boers. Perhaps some day these nations will get into a scrap then Johnny Bull will look on from an upper story window and laugh.

A Record special, from Boston, says that Bryan's recent trip through the New England states has gained him many friends, and mentions the names of most the leaders of the gold Democrats who opposed Bryan four years ago who have now come out for Bryan.

Governor Roosevelt, of New York, has written senator Tom Platt, flatly refusing to accept a nomination for Vice President on the McKinley ticket. Platt and his machine had a little scheme to get rid of Roosevelt by putting him on the vice presidential shelf but the Governor is not yet ready for shelving.

Some of the Philadelphia ballot-box stuffers have been heavily salted for their work. Those of the fifth ward received their sentence from Judge Bregy, who sentenced Markley, Hogan and Pearce each to a fine of $500 and two years in the eastern penitentiary. There is batch of others to be tried yet.

In view of the plentiful strewing of $1000 bills among Montana legislators by millionaire Clark to purchase a seat in the Senate—some members getting as many as 10 and 15 $1000 bills for their votes—why not pass a law forbidding a candidate for the Senate paying a legislator more than five or ten dollars for his vote? This would give a poor man an occasional chance to slip into the Senate.

The grip has laid a big grip upon Germany. The influenza has spread throughout that country, and now numbers 60,000 victims in Munich. In Berlin to-day every bed in every hospital was occupied, and the hospital physicians, hundreds of whom have been stricken with the malady, are scarcely able to care for their patients.

Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, has returned from his visit to France and Germany. He says that the report that he obtained a promise of intervention is an English subterfuge for the purpose of discovering the real object of his visit. He added that the defeat of British troops in South Africa might be the least disaster that would happen to England before the war was over.

State Librarian Reed in his annual report for 1899 says there are now in the library 100,555 books and 6,736 pamphlets. The library building with all its contents, is an expensive piece of elegance for the taxpayers of the state not one out of a hundred being benefitted as it is out of their reach. By it the city of Harrisburg has about all the use of the library at the expense of the state.

New proof has been found of Philadelphia fraudulent election methods and how they manufacture big majorities to order. Tax receiver Roney has made the astounding discovery that out of 30,000 poll tax applications only some 2,500 were genuine. Wholesale forgeries of powers of attorney were presented, the fraudulency of which was so palpable that their offering was offensive as well as criminal. That's the way they have been runing things in the Quay-ker City.

Here are some suggestive figures concerning the Union losses during the Civil War. These exhibits dwarf those of all subsequent conflicts, and they are not likely to be exceeded by those to take place in South Africa. Time has dulled the impression which the tremendous contest made upon the public mind thirty-five years ago, when the record was fresh, and it is well to recur now and then to the marvelous manifestation of patriotism made in the sixties. The losses in the Spanish-American war and the Philippines have been considerable; the sacrifice to be made by Briton and Boer in South Africa is sure to be serious, but the losses on both sides in the Civil War to the present generation reading the story of existing wars is almost incredible. According to the figures from the record there were killed in the Civil War on the field or by fatal wounds, 110,007; disease, 199,720; other causes, 49,708, making the grand total of 359,528. It is believed that the deaths attributed to disease is too low in this estimate, and that the total death list approached 400,000. This of itself would constitute a mighty host, eclipsing in numbers both of the armies confronting each other in South Africa, without considering the Confederate death roll.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The Standard Oil Trust a few days ago declared a quarterly dividend of $20 a share. As the capital stock consists of a million shares, it will require $20,000,000 to meet this disbursement to stockholders. This is probably the largest cash dividend ever paid by any American corporation to its stockholders. It follows a $10,000,000 dividend paid in December last, $33,000,000 paid for the year 1899, and $30,000,000 paid in 1898.

Whence this magnificent "prosperity" of the oil trust? Oh, gets it from the consumers of oil by doubling the price of the illuminant. See!

Just within a few days the Trust has put another rise on oil.

Cardinal Gibbons Tells Truths as to the Woman's Sphere.

The eminent Cardinal Gibbons, in his sermon, in the Baltimore Cathedral, Sunday, 4, pronounced golden truths fitting many women at this day. He said:

"I regard 'Woman's Rights,' women and society leaders in the higher walks of life as the worst enemies of the female sex. They rob women of all that is amiable and gentle, tender and attractive; they rob her of her innate grace of character and give her nothing in return but masculine boldness and brazen effrontery. They are habitually preaching about woman's rights and prerogatives and have not a word to say about her duties and responsibilities. They withdraw her from those sacred obligations which properly belong to her sex and fill her with ambition to usurp positions for which neither God nor nature ever intended her.

"Under the influence of such teachers we find woman, especially in higher circles, neglecting her household duties, never at peace, unless she is in perpetual motion, never at peace unless she is in a state of morbid excitement. She never feels at home unless she is abroad. When she is at home the home is irksome to her. She chafes and frets under the restraints and responsibilities of domestic life. Her heart is abroad; it is exulting in imagination in some social triumph or reveling in some scene of gaiety and dissipation. Her afflicted husband comes home to find it empty, or occupied by a woman whose heart is empty of affection for him. She is ill at ease. Hence arise disputes, quarrels, recriminations, estrangements, or the last act in the drama is often divorce. I speak the sober truth when I affirm that for the wrecks of families in our country woman has a large share of the responsibility."

How Grain Will Shrink.

Farmers rarely gain in holding on to their grain after it is fit for market, when the shrinkage is taken into account. Wheat, from the time it is threshed, will shrink two quarts to the bushel, or 6 per cent in six months, in the most favorable circumstances. Hence it follows that 94 cents a bushel for wheat, when first threshed in August, is as good, taking into account shrinkage alone, as $1 in the following February.

Corn shrinks much more from the time it is first husked. One hundred bushels of ears, as they come from the field in November, will be reduced to not far from eighty. So that 40 cents a bushel for corn in the ear, as it comes from the field, is as good as 50 in March, shrinkage only being taken into account.

In the case of potatoes—taking those that rot and are otherwise lost—together with the shrinkage, there is but little doubt that between October and June the loss to the owner is not less than 33 per cent.

Will be Discharged.

An order just issued from the adjutant general's office at Harrisburg provides for the honorable discharge of various emergency troop organizations, that were called into service to temporarily occupy the place of the national guardsmen who entered the United States volunteer service in 1898, as follows: Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth and Nineteenth regiments; Battery F, Second Sheridan Troop and Second Governor's Troop. The order also disbands various companies of the new regiments and announces the disbandment of several companies of old regiments that failed to measure up to the standard on recent inspections.

Roll of Honor.

High School—Edwin Bartholomew, Domer Emerick, John Hosterman, *Witmer Lee, John Stover, Mary Foreman, Helen Hosterman, *Grace Lee, *Estie Ocker.

Grammar School, D. W. Geiss, Teacher—*Mabel Arney, *Pearl Arney, Mary Barner, Grace Boob, *Mabel Christine, Mamie Emerick, Verna Emerick, Leila Huyett, Guy Jacobs, *John Knarr, Clara Krape, *Annie Lutz, Marion Miller, Bruce Rowe, Charles Runkle, *Bertha Strohmeier, *Wm. Wolf.

Secondary School, F. A. Foreman, Teacher—Bruce Arney, John Coldren, Roy Clements, Harry Durst, Harry Miller, Clymer McClenahan, Harry Nearhood, Rufus Rearick, John Rowe, Wm. Stump, Laura Barner, Myrtle Clements, Clair Durst, *Lena Emerick, Jodie Rearick, Susan Rearick, Laura Runkle, Helen Sandoe.

Primary School, Anna Bartholomew, Teacher—Anna Condo, Reah Keller, Rosie Krape, *Isabell Rowe, Nina Snyder, Orvis Barner, Musser Coldron, Carl Long, Harry Mader, John Runkle, Roy Stiffler.

—For the next two weeks Aikens', Bellefonte, will hold a grand Muslin Sale, giving the people an opportunity to secure splendid bargains in this line. Every article offered will be up to the standard. No shoddy, no trash.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Sale Register.

FEB 17.—John Spangler, Centre Hall: 3 stoves, kettles, dishes, sausage stuffer, lard press, 2 chamber suits, chairs, washing machine, carpets, canned fruit, barrel vinegar, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock; W. A. Sandoe, Auc't.

FEBRUARY 23—Lizzie M. Jacobs, Centre Hall: horse, 3 top buggies, open buggy, spring wagon, truck wagon, corn sheller, ploughs, sleighs, sled, double and single harness, saddles and bridles, 2 book cases, 2 coal stoves, lounges, chairs, etc. Sale at 12 o'clock.

MARCH 1.—George A. Michael, one mile west of Centre Hall, 5 horses, clover huller, 2 4-horse wagons, binder, mower, and other farm implements.

MARCH 2—Susan A. Stump, 1½ miles east of Centre Hall; 4 horses, 1 mule, 2 colts, 12 milch cows, 14 head young cattle, 3 brood sows, 2 shoats, 4 sheep, binder, mower, and lot of other farm implements Sale at 9 o'clock.

MARCH 5.—Reuben Boyer, at Colyer, stove, cupboard, chairs, tables, iron kettle, chest stands, bedsteads, copper kettle, and many other household goods.

MARCH 6.—Joseph E. Spangler, east of Centre Hall; 6 horses, 1 colt, 9 milch cows, 15 head young cattle, 3 fat steers, full blooded Durhem bull, 25 shoats, 2 brood sows, along with large lot of farm machinery and household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 7—A. O. Detwiler, two miles west of Tusseyville; horses, cows, hogs, shoats, young cattle, farm implements, household goods, etc. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 8—Wm. A. Curry, one mile west of Centre Hall, 3 horses, 3 milch cows, 4 head young cattle, lot of hogs, wagons, plows, harrows, and other farm implements. Sale at 1 o'clock. W. A. Sandoe, auc't.

MARCH 9—W. W. Bibble, near Potters Mills, horses, cows, young cattle, farm implements and household goods. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock. Wm Goheen, auc't.

MARCH 10.—Wm. B. Ripka, one mile west of Spring Mills, 1 horse, 4 milch cows, 17 head young cattle, 4-horse wagon, corn scraper, and other articles. James J. Lohr, auc't.

MARCH 13.—W. A. Kerr, about one mile east of Centre Hill; horses, milch cows, young cattle, and a large lot of good farm implements.

MARCH 14.—W. W. Spangler, one mile west of Potters Mills; horses, cows, hogs, young cattle, and a full line of farming implements; also household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 15.—Daniel P. Houser, west of Centre Hall; 4 horses, 5 cows, 16 head young cattle, 20 head hogs, wagon, plows, harrows, and other farm implements.

MARCH 16—S. P. Hockman, on the Krape farm, 1½ miles north-west of Spring Mills; horses, cattle, farm implements, sheep, household goods, etc.

MARCH 17—J. R. Bible, 1 mile north of Potters Mills; horses, milch cows, young cattle, sheep, and a complete line of farm implements, nearly all as good as new. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 19—W. H. and A. E. Meyer, on the Barney Wagner farm, near Centre Hill; 110 head of live stock, milch cows, young cattle, all farm implements and machinery. Sale at 9 a. m.

MARCH 20—W. C. Farner, at Colyer; horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, and complete line of farm implements, also household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 21.—Alfred Durst, one mile west of Potters Mills; horses, 20 head of short horn cattle, and other articles.

MARCH 27.—James W. Lee, at Farmers Mills, 6 head of horses, 16 head of cows and young cattle, 10 head sheep, 20 head full blooded Poland hogs, mower and lot of other farm implements. Wm. Goheen, auct.

MARCH 29—D. J. Meyer, 2 miles south of Linden Hall; 8 horses, 4 colts, 15 cows, 30 head of young cattle, 60 head hogs, along with large stock of new farm implements. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

What is Celery King?

It is an herb drink, and is a positive cure for constipation, headache, nervous disorders, rheumatism, kidney diseases, and the various troubles arising from a disordered stomach and torpid liver. It is a most agreeable medicine, and is recommended by physicians generally. Remember, it *cures* constipation.

Celery King is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists and dealers. 1

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box. 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable gaurantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH
(YELLOW LABEL) Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by J. D. Murray drug store, Centre Hall

LOST. A BARRED HORSE BLANKET, near residence of Dr. Glosser, on Saturday morning last. Please notify Dr. Glosser, Centre Hall. 74t

PRIVATE SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED offers at private sale the following articles: A large wardrobe, Range stove, No. 7, large refrigerator with glass.
F. F. CHRISTIANE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

WANTED—FOR COUNTRY TRADE A good reliable man with team to act as agent for our teas, coffees baking powder, etc. An excellent opportunity for a hustler. For further information apply to
GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
74t 35 N. 3d st., Harrisburg, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Martha P. Odenkirk, late of Centre Hall Borough, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
J. Q. A. KENNEDY,
jan25-6t Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of Wm. A. Kerr, late of Potter township, deceased. The undersigned having been granted letters of Administration of said estate, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the decedent to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MYRA J. KERR,
JAMES B. STROHM.
Administrators.
feb1-6t Centre Hill, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The farm of Michael Spicher, deceased, is offered at private sale, situated in Potter township, about two miles west of Centre Hall, containing 215 acres net measure. Thereon erected a two-story stone dwelling house, large bank barn, wagon shed, hog pen and all necessary outbuildings. Is supplied with water from well and cistern. The land is under excellent cultivation, and good limestone soil, good fences, and in first class condition. Good orchard with choice fruit on the premises. The farm is conveniently situated to schools, churches, and markets, and is one of the best farms in Penns valley. Address or inquire of J. H. SPICHER,
MICHAEL SPICHER,
nov23-3m Exr's of Michael Spicher, dec'd.

LEGAL NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.—The following persons have filed their petitions for Liquor License in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County, and that application will be made to the said Court on Tuesday, March 6th, 1900.

Noah W. Eby,	Haines Twp.	Distiller.
Henry Brockerhoff	Bellefonte Boro	Tavern
M. C. & C. B. Garman	"	"
W. L. Daggett	"	"
Harry C. Yeager	"	"
D. B. Newcomer	"	"
John Anderson	"	Wholesale Beer.
Jas. Passmore	Philipsburg 2d W	Tavern.
Thos. Barnes Jr.	"	"
Christopher North	"	"
John Walton	"	"
Silas C McCallister	"	"
Geo. W. Mapled-rm.	"	1st W
Tempest Slinger	"	2d W
Joseph Peters	"	"
Dorcey P. Meyers	"	"
James Black	"	"
Samuel Rodgers	"	Wholesale Beer.
Geo. E. Lamb	"	"
Orin Vail	"	" Liquor.
Wm. Riley Jr.	"	" Beer.
W. H Runkle	Centre Hall Boro	Tavern
Isaac Shawver	Potter Twp	"
Jas. S Reish	"	"
D. H Ruhl	Gregg	"
John Reish	Millheim Boro	"
W. S. Musser	"	"
Simon R. King	Penn Two	"
J. L. DeHass	Howard Boro	"
John C. Mulfinger	Spring Twp	Distillery
A. L Nearhood	Miles	Tavern
Alois Kohlbecker	Boggs	"
John G. Uzzle	Snow Shoe Twp	"
Geo B. Uzzle	"	"
Lawrence Redding	"	"
W. R Haines	"	Wholesale Liquor
David Chambers	"	"
Matthews Volk	Beaner	Brewery
Abram Shinefelt	Rush	Wholesale Beer
Benj Carperthwait	"	Tavern

M. I. GARDNER, Clerk

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A wonderful improvement in Friction Feeds and Gig-Back. Back motion of Carriage 3 times as fast as any other in the market. Friction Clutch Feed, causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; great saving in power and wear. Catalogue and prices free. Also Spring Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers, etc. *Mention this paper.*
HENCH & DROMGOLD, Mfrs., York, Pa.

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RICHARD HARDING DAVIS'S fiction and special articles.

HENRY NORMAN'S The Russia of to-day.

Articles by WALTER A. WYCKOFF, author of "The Workers."

SHORT STORIES by
Thomas Nelson Page
Henry James
Henry van Dyke
Ernest Seton Thompson
Edith Wharton
Octave Thanet
William Allen White

SPECIAL ARTICLES
The Paris Exposition.

FREDERIC IRLAND'S articles on sport and exploration.

"HARVARD FIFTY YEARS AGO," by Senator Hoar.

NOTABLE ART FEATURES. THE CROMWELL ILLUSTRATIONS, by celebrated American anp foreign artists.

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HUMPHREYS'

That the diseases of domestic animals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY, are cured by Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany. Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

500 PAGE BOOK on treatment and cure of Domestic Animals, and stable chart mounted on rollers, sent free.

VETERINARY

CURES { A.A.—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation, Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism
C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H. H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J. K.—Diseases of Digestion.
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Vet. Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on Receipt of Price.
HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO.,
Corner William and John Sts., New York.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.
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PENN CAVE FOR SALE.

The well known Penn Cave, Pennsylvania's finest natural wonder, is offered at private sale. Parties desiring to make a good and safe investment, can find nothing better. The cave has always enjoyed a large run of visitors, and to a party willing to offer special inducements, the Cave can be made a far better paying thing than ever. For further information apply to
LONG BROS.,
feb13m Penn Cave, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 19, 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Renovo, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.33 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.32 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.55 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore, 8.55 a m, Willkesbarre 10.55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m. Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm, (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.23 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days.

Westward. P M	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 25	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 58	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.20 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.05 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¼	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1¼	7¼	11¼
PM	PM	AM	Ar. Lv.	AM	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 58	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 46	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Ina	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30	7 55	
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00	†7 25	
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40	*6 55	
5 05	7 10		PHILA	†8 35	*11 30	
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00	5 30	
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)		†7 30	
p. m	a. m.	Arr	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. §10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PATENTS

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CENTRE REPORTER--Supplement.

CENTRE HALL, CENTRE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1900.

Receipts and Expenditures

OF

CENTRE COUNTY

FOR 1899.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Harrison Kline, Treasurer, in Account With Centre County.

Dr.		Cr.	
To cash balance from 1898	$12304 16	By County Orders paid on the following accounts	
" from commissioners	19584 38	Assessors	$ 4003 46
" " collectors	41030 72	Auditors	354 60
" " unseated lands	2457 91	Bridge	727 22
" liquor licenses	641 25	Constables	579 20
" dog tax	832 80	Commonwealth of Penna	10005 20
		Commonwealth costs	3598 95
		Court expenses	4487 18
		Court house	2040 17
		Cronister, W. M	1604 03
		Donachy, Thomas	540 00
		Danville Asylum	589 00
		Dorworth, Dr. E. S	100 00
		Elections	3531 75
		Fisher, Thos. W	995 93
		Forest fires	1059 50
		Gardner, M. I	225 80
		Heckman, Daniel	1009 78
		Huntingdon Reformatory	618 20
		Inquests	18 16
		Jail	1353 43
		Jury Commissioners	148 34
		Kline, Harrison	2000 00
		Loans	10859 98
		Lunacy	20 00
		Miscellaneous expenses	3841 66
		Printing	1414 66
		Reeder & Quigley	400 00
		Rumberger, G. W	272 15
		Riddle, M. F	923 23
		Robb, N. E	800 00
		Refunding	18 63
		Scalp	387 75
		Soldiers	990 00
		State Tax	403 40
		Smith, W. F	438 60
		Turnpike	1416 17
		Warren Asylum	433 75
		Wernersville Asylum	52 14
		Western Penitentiary	498 68
		Paid by Order of Court:	
		Stenographers	470 98
		Road and bridge views	379 80
		Teachers' Institute	200 00
		Interpreter	5 00
	$76851 16	By balance	12827 40
To cash balance, Jan. 1, 1900	$12827 40		$76851 16

STATEMENT OF TAXES.

COUNTY, STATE AND DOG TAXES LEVIED AND OUTSTANDING FOR THE YEAR 1899.

District.	Collectors.	Levied			Outstanding.		
		Co.	State.	Dog.	Co.	State.	Dog.
Bellefonte Borough	H S Taylor	$4754 10	4420 17	76 75	915 82	304 18	52 75
Centre Hall "	W. A. Sandoe	371 94	180 69	12 00	98 59	7 75	9 00
Howard "	E. C. Deitz	343 35	148 45	18 00	143 25	7 38	13 93
Milesburg "	W. R. Campbell	266 82	78 17	18 00	117 58	23 78	18 75
Millheim "	W. E. Keen	471 84	180 10	25 50	184 63	.....	16 39
Philipsburg "	J. N. Schoonover	2607 68	356 08	105 00	890 33	50 87	73 00
South Philipsburg Boro	Frank Gage	153 06	7 40	24 00	118 50	.....	25 23
State College Borough	J. L. Holmes	743 45	334 98	23 25	343 84	154 00	13 25
Unionville "	Harris Calhoun	209 44	116 67	12 75	39 06	.....	2 98
Benner Township	S. H. Hoy	1337 62	204 91	80 25	543 17	17 52	54 78
Boggs "	James M. Lucas	1033 45	83 04	153 00	654 97	.....	138 00
Burnside "	William Zimmerman	129 85	57 21	57 00	.....	57 21	57 00
College "	A. J. Lytle	1434 42	191 86	90 75	566 48	14 03	55 31
Curtin "	William Wensel	188 87	13 96	64 50	141 99	02	51 77
Ferguson "	Samuel Harpster	1795 37	225 31	118 00	764 60	10 49	54 06
Gregg "	H. D. Rossman	1863 47	353 00	148 50	456 33	.....	75 50
Haines "	H. J. Crouse	1621 68	560 78	144 75	354 52	48 72	60 01
Half Moon "	G. W. Loner	715 31	100 25	48 75	260 93	09	29 23
Harris "	J. M. Weiland	983 66	288 90	60 75	400 74	5 23	34 10
Howard "	J. W. Smith	1461 59	113 32	71 25	295 30	16 23	57 75
Huston "	E. R. Williams	297 99	52 17	46 50	180 81	7 10	35 68
Liberty "	J. A. Bitner	638 57	101 82	60 00	231 53	17 11	33 00
Marion "	Joel Kling	887 27	51 99	60 75	250 03	6 42	22 68
Miles "	C. H. Smull	1520 70	337 77	110 25	469 66	6 48	51 59
Patton "	W. G. Furst	944 68	95 90	68 25	396 05	16 72	50 25
Penn "	James E. Harter	1070 96	200 42	71 25	346 62	23 92	37 50
Potter "	Jacob Lee	2048 70	184 24	142 50	785 55	19 11	84 50
Rush "	P. R. Gorman	704 06	20 94	127 50	512 48	5 94	108 35
Snow Shoe "	E. A. Humpton	595 06	77 58	156 00	178 42	.....	91 50
Spring "	L. E. Jodon	2409 21	320 95	102 75	1417 62	9 34	72 75
Taylor "	P. S. Richards	240 24	10 68	66 00	179 09	1 52	56 73
Union "	E. E. Erhard	441 10	63 86	60 00	226 33	.....	46 26
Walker "	E. J. Markle	1381 34	253 36	118 50	518 27	21 34	63 74
Worth "	U. Harshberger	289 45	55 33	51 75	187 41	12 02	37 50
		34932 03	10913 25	2595 25	13097 72	864 43	1675 80

TAXES OUTSTANDING.

1894.

Districts.	Collectors.	Am't
South Philipsburg	J. B. Albert	$18 27
Taylor Township	Vinton Beckwith	49 44
		$67 71

1895.

South Philipsburg	Jacob Heller	3 32
Snow Shoe Township	J. S. Smith	187 65
Taylor "	Vinton Beckwith	76 81
		$267 78

1896.

Millheim	John H. Woomer	63 09
Philipsburg	Robert Kinkead	717 90
South Philipsburg	Jacob Heller	8 59
Curtin Township	D. B. DeLong	100 88
Ferguson "	J. G. Hess	286 17
Snow Shoe "	R. J. Haynes Est	32 10
Union "	Wm. Hosband, Est	71 96
Spring "	L. E. Jodon	2 00
		$1284 69

1897.

Philipsburg	J. N. Schoonover	134 02
South Philipsburg	Frank Gage	79 78
Curtin Township	Wm. Wensel	108 99
Ferguson "	Sam. Harpster Jr	124 17
Howard "	J. Wells Smith	155 33
Liberty "	J. A. Bitner	32 25
Marion "	Joel Kling	9 07
Snow Shoe "	R. J. Haynes, Est	3 21
Worth "	S. U. Harshberger	28 31
		$674 95

1898.

Districts.	Collectors.	County.	State.	Dog.
Bellefonte Boro	H. S. Taylor	466 71	76 13	40 62
Howard "	E. C. Deitz	83 65	.....	13 91
Milesburg "	W. R. Campbell	35 67	.....	.....
Philipsburg "	J. N. Schoonover	543 98	25 61	81 91
South Philipsburg Boro	Frank Gage	124 45	01	19 68
State College Boro	J. L. Holmes	3 98	.....	01
Benner Township	S. H. Hoy	64 50	5 66	15 96
Boggs "	James M. Lucas	583 15	.....	114 36
Curtin "	William Wensel	103 84	6 88	47 04
Ferguson "	Samuel Harpster Jr	177 78	69	28 16
Gregg "	H. D. Rossman	23 24	1 04	26 07
Haines "	C. A. Weaver	107 66	37 44	33 82
Howard "	J. W. Smith	217 57	.....	42 51
Liberty "	J. A. Bitner	94 86	1 24	25 20
Marion "	Joel Kling	13 88	4 70	12 90
Patton "	W. G. Furst	379 95	5 74	42 52
Potter "	Jacob Lee	259 77	.....	89 54
Rush "	P. R. Gorman	223 45	.....	80 86
Union "	E. E. Erhard	111 87	.....	37 49
Walker "	E. J. Markle	270 55	.....	57 36
		$3888 51	$165 17	$818 95

Harrison Kline, Treasurer, in account with Sheep Funds arising from Dog Tax 1899.

DR.		CR.	
To cash balance Jan. 2, 1899	$246 49	By sheep claims paid to sundry persons in the several townships, as follows:	
To amount received from County Commissioners and tax collectors	1703 82	Gregg Township	$238 50
		Ferguson "	212 50
		Spring "	138 50
		Potter "	101 50
		Half Moon "	60 00
		Worth "	58 50
		Howard "	29 75
		Boggs "	24 50
		Liberty "	15 00
		Taylor "	10 00
		Burnside "	8 00
		Patton "	7 50
		Miles "	6 75
		Marion "	6 50
		By amount transferred to county funds	832 50
		By cash balance	200 01
	$1950 31		$1950 31
To cash balance Jan. 1, 1900	$ 200 01		

FUNDS NEEDED.

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS NEEDED FOR 1900.

General Expenses	$55,000 00
Bridges	5,000 00
Improvements on County Buildings	3,000 00-$63,000 00

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

N. B. Spangler, District Attorney, fees in sundry Com. cases	$546 80
W. J. Singer, District Attorney, fees in sundry Com. cases	5 00
W. F. Smith, Prothonotary fees in sundry Com. cases (1898)	293 95
Joseph Rightnour, County Detective, same	225 80
H. H. Montgomery, Const. same	72 12
Geo. B. Winters, " "	17 68
Harry Simler, " "	26 30
Ira Howe, " "	92 30
David Chambers, " "	23 06
D. W. Glossner, " "	33 65
James McMullen, " "	12 34
Vinton Beckwith, " "	2 25
A. Lucas, " "	1 50
W. E. Kessinger, " "	7 45
J. G. McKinley, " "	2 15
Reuben Kline, " "	7 02
J. C. Marks, " "	2 50
P. C. Frank, " "	74 69
J. W. Batchelor, " "	1 00
A. C. Millward, " "	117 28
S. J. McClintic, " "	5 40
A. W. Oliver, " "	8 97
Oscar Holt, " "	18 38
P. P. Leitzell, " "	29 02
Ira G. Lucas, " "	81 26
D. T. Allison, " "	5 80
Miles Hoover, " "	4 70
A. R. Barr, " "	17 67
Wm. J. Butler, " "	14 22
Isaiah Woodle, " "	15 20
William Garis, " "	1 00
J. C. Williams, J. P., same	10 30
J. Miles Green, " "	13 60
J. D. Brown, " "	30 55
W. M. Grove, " "	22 27
J. M. Ketchline, " "	90 95
D. A. Deitrich, " "	2 25
M. L. Rishel, " "	2 75
B. J. LaPorte, " "	9 50
J. S. Housman, " "	7 75
F. P. Musser, " "	24 42
W. I. Harter, " "	6 75
L. A. Schaeffer, " "	1 75
D. H. Yeager, " "	12 38
S. F. Kline, " "	8 35
J. F. Garthoff, " "	9 65
Thomas Weston, " "	2 25
J. H. Dilger, " "	7 75
S. H. Shaffer, " "	1 10
J. W. Collins, " "	2 80
N. Beerly, " "	2 50
Witnesses	1567 19-$3598 95

ELECTION EXPENSES.

		Feb.	Nov.
Bellefonte Boro.	N. W.	$33 00	$28 87
"	S. W.	24 50	21 00
"	W. W.	32 90	28 50
Centre Hall "		35 83	31 80
Howard "		32 79	29 65
Milesburg "		31 61	28 60
Millheim "		36 18	33 65
Philipsburg "	1st W.	36 62	37 70
"	2nd W.	39 82	38 80
"	3rd W.	36 07	38 45
South "		37 42	37 45
State College "		34 55	31 10
Unionville "		32 46	28 60
Benner Township	N. P.	32 54	27 90
"	S. P.	30 10	27 60
Boggs "	N. P.	28 87	29 20
"	E. P.	26 07	25 45
"	W. P.	32 90	28 10
Burnside "		34 34	33 40
College "		33 92	29 30
Curtin "		35 56	30 60
Ferguson "	E. P.	34 90	31 70
"	W. P.	30 90	32 20
Gregg "	N. P.	26 98	27 60
"	E. P.	33 30	31 20
"	W. P.	27 48	30 00
Haines "	E. P.	31 86	33 00
"	W. P.	36 59	36 30
Half Moon "		34 83	31 85
Harris "		30 32	29 85
Howard "		33 39	30 05
Huston "		35 26	33 40
Liberty "		32 56	29 10
Marion "		33 90	31 40
Miles "	E. P.	29 69	32 60
"	M. P.	38 06	34 60
"	W. P.	29 39	31 65
Patton "		34 15	29 65
Penn "		35 72	33 45
Potter "	N. P.	30 66	31 80
"	S. P.	35 28	31 85
Rush "	N. P.	36 24	39 90
"	S. P.	41 58	37 55
Snow Shoe "	E. P.	39 10	37 70
"	W. P.	34 20	33 50
Spring "	N. P.	28 82	26 25
"	S. P.	34 15	28 05
"	W. P.	23 12	27 75
Taylor "		30 59	29 85
Union "		31 98	29 80
Walker "	E. P.	28 35	29 00
"	M. P.	38 55	30 65
"	W. P.	27 65	28 40
Worth "		35 63	31 00
		$1784 48	$1677 17-$3461 65

J. C. Rossman, booth service, 1898	
Feb. and Nov. elections, N. P. Gregg township	$ 3 00
Elmer Straub, stove for W. P. Spring township	6 00
Robert Cooke, delivering ballots Feb. election	4 00
Franklin Stover, delivering ballots Feb. election	1 10
W. D. O'Brien, delivering ballots Feb. election	3 00
S. R. Pringle, delivering ballots Feb election	1 00
Jacob Meyer, use school house, Nov. 1898 & Feb. 1899, Harris township	10 00
J. R. Alexander, use store room, Nov. 1898 & Feb. 1899, W. P. Spring township	10 00
H. P. Kessinger, booth service Nov. 1898 & Feb. 1899, Liberty township	4 00
J. Toner Lucas, booth service Nov. 1898 & Feb. 1899, W. P. Snow Shoe township	4 00
Jos. L. Neff, use school house, Nov. 1898, W. P. Boggs Twp	4 00
L. A. Schaeffer, computing and tabulating Nov. election returns, 1899	10 00
Claud Cooke, same	10 00—$70 10
	$3531 75

ASSESSORS' ACCOUNT.

Bellefonte Boro. N. W.	$138 86
" S. W.	136 41
" W. W.	88 09
Centre Hall Boro.	
D. A. Booger, Val. & Reg	33 60
Howard Boro.	
O. J. Allison, Val. & Reg	73 61
Milesburg Boro.	
P. H. Haupt, Val. & Reg	73 35
Millheim Boro.	
Jacob Alter, Val. & Reg	83 58
Philipsburg Boro.	
1st W., Chas. H. Musser, Val. & Reg	98 06
2nd W., D. A. Paul, same	81 28
3rd W., Samuel Mitchell, same	70 75
" Geo. M. Rhule, same	31 06
South Philipsburg Boro.	
Lafayette Stine, Val. & Reg	33 74
State College Boro.	
B. F. Morgan, Val. & Reg	79 64
Unionville Boro.	
Geo. P. Hall, Val. & Reg	40 10
Benner Township.	
David Rhinesmith, Val	60 50
N. P., John F. Grove, Reg	2 00
" J. S. Henderson, Reg	22 50
" Henry Huey, Reg	14 90
S. P., Samuel Markle, Reg	34 95
Boggs Township.	
Jerome A. Confer, Val	85 29
N. P., W. H. Yarnell, Reg	2 00
" I. D. Thorp, Reg	31 95
E. P., Henry Shultz, Reg	30 85
W. P., A. C. Iddings, Reg	19 18
" E. R. Hancock, Reg	43 70
Burnside Township.	
A. V. Daugherty, Val. & Reg	63 47
College Township.	
William Everhart, Val. & Reg	93 46
Curtin Township.	
William Wensel, Val. & Reg	56 33
Ferguson Township.	
W. H. Fry, Val	63 23
E. P., Aaron W. Tressler, Reg	26 86
" A. D. Tanyer, Reg	44 49
W. P., Harry R. Gohsen, Reg	2 04
" W. E. McWilliams, Reg	41 37
Gregg Township.	
J. H. McCool, Val	72 93
N. P., Joseph Rachau, Reg	11 31
" J. F. Waugh, Reg	36 66
E. P., W. F. Frederick, Reg	39 64
W. P., J. F. Emerick, Reg	2 00
" Franklin Ripka, Reg	38 49
Haines Township.	
E. Bower, Val	80 13
E. P., L. K. Dennis, Reg	31 68
W. P., Clymer H. Stover, Reg	30 57
Half Moon Township.	
J. C. Mattern, Val. & Reg	61 80
Harris Township.	
S. H. Bailey, Val. & Reg	66 37
Howard Township.	
Franklin Deitz, Val. & Reg	73 52
Huston Township.	
W. P. Parsons, Val. & Reg	79 55
Liberty Township.	
Frederick Robb, Val. & Reg	96 25
Marion Township.	
A. H. Spayd, Val. & Reg	49 47
B. F. Thompson, Val. & Reg	14 45
Miles Township.	
D. W. Harter, Val	83 71
E. P., Henry Gilbert, Reg	27 88
M. P., L. B. Frank, Reg	28 07
W. P., Jacob Frank, Reg	15 04
" A. L. Rachau, Reg	26 45
Patton Township.	
P. B. Kephcart, Val. and Reg	80 66
Penn Township.	
Daniel Hosterman, Val and Reg	97 00
Potter Township.	
W. W. Royer, Val	98 68
N. P., G. W. Koch, Reg	18 80
S. P., W. W. Royer, Reg	22 05
Rush Township.	
H. S. Stuart, Val	63 54
N. P., Thomas James, Reg	2 00
" David James Reg	55 20
S. P., Charles Kennedy, Reg	50 26
Snow Shoe Township	
Henry Kech, Val	83 04
E. P., E. A. Humpton, Reg	48 55
W. P., John Harshbarger, Reg	2 04
" William Kerin, Reg	42 44
Spring township.	
A. J. Swartz, Val	92 50
N. P., E. G. Osmer, Reg	43 35
S. P., W. H. Florey, Reg	53 00
W. P., Edward McMurtrie, Reg	44 10
Taylor Township.	
Vinton Beckwith, Val. and Reg	132 94
Union Township.	
R. T. Comly, Val. and Reg	60 25
Walker Township.	
J. T. Dunkle, Val	63 37
E. P., A. G. Robb, Reg	2 00
" William Treaster, Reg	31 65
M. P., C. S. Miller, Reg	29 37
W. P., S. E. Showers, Reg	2 00
B. F. Lutz, Reg	26 30
Worth Township.	
Geo. R. Williams, Val. and Reg	83 80-$4093 46

COURT EXPENSES.

Grand Jurors, Jan. Sessions	$198 52
" April "	230 44
" Aug. "	233 60
" Nov. "	181 96
Trav. Jurors, Jan. " 1st w	457 20
" " " 2nd w	526 08
" April " 1st w	606 54
" " " 2nd w	371 48
" Aug. " 1st w	433 00
" Nov. " 1st w	418 28
" " " 2nd w	372 08
S. C. Hunter, court crier	104 00
Simeon Haupt, court messenger	104 00
D. S. Dunham, tipstaff	80 00
Thomas McCafferty tipstaff	88 00
Thomas Donachy "	82 00-$4487 18

COURT HOUSE EXPENSES.

Bellefonte Gas Co., steam heat	$364 40
Edison Electric Illuminating Co., light, lamps and repairs	259 35
W. R. Brachbill, seats for court room and furniture for offices	855 20
Joseph Bros. & Co., matting and linoleum	126 65
Katz & Co., carpet	82 40
James A. McCafferty, balance for resetting stone steps	57 10
E. K. Rhoads, sand for resetting stone steps	9 92
J. C. Weaver, premium on insurance	49 00
W. B. Rankin, premium on insurance	60 00
John A. Confer, repairing and painting chairs	55 60
S. H. Williams, furnishing material and papering Prothonotary's office	15 05
R. J. Schad & Bro., radiator for Prothonotary's office	15 00
J. W. Houser, painting and repairing Ladies' water closets	15 75
Martin Cooney, repairing plastering on outside wall	11 25
Henry Loury, carpentering	2 55
Walter Whippo, plates for seats in Court room paper	8 20
McCalmont & Co., building stones, lime, etc	17 69
Vollmer & Simms, decorating for I. O. O. F. convention	20 00
Daniel Irvin's Sons, hardware	10 31
James McDermott, laying stone step	1 75
S. C. Hunter, carpentering	2 00
V. D. Culveyhouse, making keys for offices	50
Henry D. Brown, making keys for offices	50-$2040 17

JAIL EXPENSES.

Bellefonte Gas Co., steam heat	$416 40
Edison Electric Illuminating Co., light, lamps and repairs	173 75
Thomas McCafferty, pointing Jail walls	285 00
S.H. Williams, papering Sheriff's residence	107 43
Lyon & Co., clothing for prisoners	61 51
A. Katz & Co., " " "	35 25
M. Fauble, " " "	39 95
John Meese clothing for prisoners, etc	30 92
Joseph Bros. & Co., clothing for prisoners	24 65
Powers Shoe Co., shoes for prisoners	5 75
V. J. Bauer, shoes for prisoners	3 50
A. C. Mingle, " " "	1 00
G. S. Keller, blankets for prisoners	18 75
James E. Solt, repairing prisoners shoes	1 55
W. T. Noll, scraping walls, furnishing material and whitewashing interior of jail	20 00
W. T. Twitmore, spouting and placing same	15 00
John A. Confer, making and hanging screen doors	17 00
Jenkins & Gaple, repairing locks on doors	5 70
B. H. Shaffer, painting tin roof	8 27
A. M. Greninger, repairing locks on doors	75
C. M. Parrish, drugs	1 25
Joshua Folk, repairing garden fence	1 50
S. C. Hunter, carpentering	5 85
W. M. Cronister, Sheriff, boarding assistants, removing ashes from jail yard	12 00
James McDermott, repairing cell	1 75
Franklin Miller, cleaning cell and attending mason	1 50
John J. Smith, basket	75
Tube City Chemical Co., "Kill-erine"	2 50-$1353 43

PRINTING ACCOUNT.

Keystone Gazette.	
Printing and distributing annual statements, election ballots, and blanks	$1009 30
Bellefonte Republican.	
Circulating annual statements, printing Feb. election ballots and blanks	126 05
Centre Democrat.	
Circulating annual statements, Printing Feb. election ballots and blanks	106 00
Millheim Journal.	
Circulating annual statements and printing Court calendars	110 00
Scally & Weekly Journal.	
Circulating annual statements	10 39
Howard Hustler.	
Circulating annual statements	10 66
Philipsburg Ledger.	
Circulating annual statements and advertising annual appeals. Bituminous Record.	47 60
Circulating annual statements	8 00
Times Publishing Co.	
Circulating annual statements	8 00
Centre Reporter.	
Circulating annual statements and printing Feb. ballots	57 50
Democratic Watchman.	
Circulating annual statements	40 00
Post & Bulletin.	
Circulating annual statements	8 00-$1541 50

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Havana Bridge Works, building and erecting Boalsburg B'dge	$350 00
W. T. Leathers & Son painting Centre Co's. portion of Karthaus B'dge	81 00
D. B. Kunes, painting Centre Co's. portion Beech Creek B'dge	30 00
W. W. Spangler, repairing Centre Co's. portion of Beech Creek B'dge	12 91
E. E. Winslow, repairing Centre Co's. portion of Beech Creek B'dge and Hubbard's B'dge	71 16
William Kunes repairing Marsh Creek B'dge	29 13
J. H. Wetzel, engineer, Curtin, Gregg and Taylor Twp. B'dges	42 58
S. Kline Woodring, same, Curtin, Gregg and Taylor Twp. B'dges	44 99
Samuel Brugger, engineer, Taylor Twp. B'dge	15 45
John Walk, supervisor, applied on the erection of Taylor Twp. B'dge	50 00—$727 22

LOANS.

W. F. Smith, loan and interest	$1080 00
Mrs. Cora MacMinn, same	745 60
First National Bank, same	3065 00
Jackson, Hastings & Co., same	5564 17
L. M. Adams, same	263 00
W. P. Fisher, interest	87 50
Miss Jennie Fisher, interest	73 46
Foster V. Jodon, Interest	21 25-$10859 98

STATE TAX.

W. F. Smith, Prothonotary, reporting judgments (1898)	$162 50
J. C. Harper, Recorder, balance reporting mortgages (1898)	90
J. C. Harper, Recorder, reporting mortgages on acct. (1899)	40 90
N. E. Robb, keeping records, mortages and judgments	200 00—$403 40

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

Wm. G. Johnston & Co. assessment books, blank books, etc.	$327 63
Clinton Democrat Publishing Co., repairing and making books	107 00
Wm. Mann Co., stationery	58 07
Wm. F. Murphy's Sons, blank books	28 75
Geo. T. Bush, stationery	39 70
W. N. Kurtz & Bro., stationery	20 43
John C. Clark & Sons, "	17 50
Racket Store Co., "	6 96
Geo. T. Bisel "	6 00
Mary J. Hunt "	4 05
Hunt & Co., pens	5 00
The DeHaare Co., pens	5 00
John Harrison, "	1 50
W. Galer Morrison, indexing Corporation Indexes	640 00
J. Thos. Mitchell, same	108 00
W. D. Dukeman, balance, same	265 00
J. W. Alexander, "	22 00
W. F. Smith certificate "	8 25
Wm. G. Runkle, auditing account Register, Recorder and Prothonotary	55 50
W. F. Smith, fees surcharge County Commissioners by County Auditors	10 25
Harry Keller, N. P., same	10 00
N. B. Spangler, same	9 00
J. L. Dunlap, witness same	1 50
H. H. Montgomery, witness same	1 50
Amos Mullen, witness, same	1 50
Joshua Folk, witness, same	1 50
H. S. Taylor, tax collector, 1899 water tax Co. buildings	110 00
Harrison Kline, County Treasurer, commission on 1899 liquor license	32 06
Geo. A. Bayard, repairing walks and driveway	371 34
L. A. Schaeffer, J. P., swearing Co. Commissioners to legal paper	2 25
Harry Keller, N. P., same	1 75
H. C. Quigley " "	5 50
S. D. Gettig, " "	75
W. E. Gray, " " etc	15 00
D. F. Fortney, P. M., postage	35 05
W. W. Montgomery, P. M., postage	60 00
Amer. Ex. Co., expressage	19 50
Adams " " "	18 19
Archibald Allison, plumbing and supplies	88 71
R. J. Schadd & Bro., same	55 80
Ardell Lumber Co., lumber	15 29
Jas. Harris & Co., hardware	171 16
Dan. Irvins's Sons "	10 66
Western Union Telegraph Co., messages	2 87
Central Penna. Telephone and Supply Co., use of phones	111 70
Central Commercial Telephone Co., use of phones	54 00
P. H. Haupt, copying registry of voters	37 30
A. G. Robb, same	6 30
Geo. W. Fisher, same	29 28
J. F. Barton, same	11 35
E. C. McKinley, same	11 35
W. D. Dukeman, same	3 58
Ira C. Aley, same	7 42
H. B. Pontius copying tax-duplicates	20 00
Geo. S. Russel, copying registry of voters and tax-duplicates	24 79
A. S. Stover, same	14 00
E. J. Williams, same	28 67
E. R. Hancock, "	16 60
J. C. Jodon, copying tax-duplicates	18 80
John A. Confer, copying registry of voters and tax-duplicates	15 20
O. M. Kling, copying tax-duplicates	3 70
Robt. A. Miller, same	15 00
S. W. Butler, same	7 70
Orian Kline, computing 1899 taxes on unseated lands	10 69
John Taylor, preservation timber lands in Potter Twp	21 15
Abner Alexander, same	22 50
A. S. Hepburn & wife attending Mrs. Linn Saylor, insane	26 00
F. Potts Green, toilet paper	9 00
J. C. Harper, Recorder, recording bonds of M. F. Riddle and P. H. Meyer, Co. commissioners	5 25
L. O. O. F. convention	3 05
Reeder & Quigley, Attys., maintainance and medical attendance Jas. W. Porter, Boggs Twp., and Jas. P. Irvin and David Crossmire, Milesburg Boro	213 98
Wm. Reed, repairing cess pool	4 00
F. P. Blair & Co., repairing office clock	3 00
Jas. McMullen, serving notice to kill dogs	1 70
John Smith, basket	75
McCalmont & Co., seeds and fertilizer	1 95
Nathan Elias, dusting brush	90
Eli Baney, carpet sweeper	1 00
A. C. Mingle, boxes	50
W. H. Smith & Bro., brooms and candles	6 30
Frank Miller, sodding yard rear Court house	20 22
Fred Waltz, sodding yard between Jail and Court house	3 36
Robert Watkins, rolling lawn	75
L. F. Adams, soap	85
Ira Fromm, drayage	2 50
J. C. Johnson, same	1 53
Harvey Stine, same	4 50
Richard Bartlett, same	1 00
Eli Baney, same	50
Geo. A. Beezer, same	25
Harvey Baney, same	25
Roland Hickott, same	25
A. Baum, livery	26 50
Daniel Heckman, same	22 00
Jesse K. Cox, same	8 00
W. S. Budinger, same	5 00
H. S. Sinclair	1 50
J. C. Kunes	1 50
A. G. Woodring	1 25
Hurley & Copelin	1 00
Thos. Shaughenay, repairing gutter	4 13
Peter Smith, repairing chairs	10 25
Joel Kling, delivering Marion township tax-duplicate and registry of voters to Geo. S. Russel	1 00
A. M. Greninger, helping to move furniture	25
United Typewriter & Supply Co., repairing typewriter	3 75
C. R. Williams, exchange typewriter	45 00
G. W. Reese, soap, brooms, etc	43 23
Harry J. Jackson, securing papers Mary C. Heis	50
John Trafford, expenses incurred conveying Minnie Harpster to "Crittenden Home"	7 41
Joshua Folk, cleaning Court room	7 13
Albert Roberts, same	9 00
Garbrick & Tate, ice	23 05
J. Zellers & Son, disinfectants	2 60
W. F. Reeder, expenses incurred appearing before Board of Pardons in James Cornelly case	16 38
Tower & Lyon, equipments for Jos. W. Rightnour, county detective	10 25
Jos. McSuley, painting fountains and railings around Court house yard	9 00-$3841 66

SOLDIERS' BURIAL ACCOUNT.

Amounts paid for

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Forest Ocker and family spent several days with Rebersburg friends this week.

——Miss Alda Sankey is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Gregg, at Milesburg, the past week.

——Mrs. W. W. Rhoads returned home on Monday from a short visit to Newburg, Pa.

——Miss Katie Bowersox, of Penna. Furnace, is the guest at the home of G. W. Ocker this week.

——Mrs. Della Brungard, of Lewisburg, visited the family of H. W. Kreamer, last week.

——Miss Mary Evans, of Williamsport, was the guest of the family of W. W. Boob, over Sunday.

——George Krumrine, of Rebersburg, visited at the home of Mrs. Simon Harper, over Sunday.

——Clyde P. Wieland, one of Linden Hall's rising young men, was a prominent visitor in town Tuesday.

——J. Miller Goodhart having quit the printing business, will probably engage in farming this year.

——Will Boozer is in Lock Haven assisting in the construction of telephone lines in that city.

——Lumberman E. M. Huyett has been housed up the last couple days from some minor complaint.

——Mrs. Wagner, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Linnie Ruble, of State College, visited their sister, Mrs. B. D. Brisbin, over Sunday.

——Ishler, the butcher from Tusseyville, gave us a call, and will begin his trips hitherward with his meat wagon in the near spring.

——Isaac Tressler, of Linden Hall, is attending the musical convention, and is the popular soloist, judging from the frequent calls and encores he receives nightly.

——Dr. Glosser and Miss Emily Alexander attended the performance, "She Stoops to Conquer," by the Thespians, at State College, Friday evening.

——Mrs. Margaret Harper returned to her home in Tyrone Saturday, after having spent two weeks with the family of Lycurgus Lingle, at Earleystown.

——Prof. John D. Meyer, principal of the Bellefonte high school, was home with his parents over Sunday. In his responsible position, he is meeting with success.

——Dr. James Hosterman, of Ford City, Pa., arrived here last week on a short visit to his old friends and with his parents at Centre Hill. James has a very good practice at Ford City, where he has been located for several years, and he finds life as rosy as ever in consequence.

——James Sandoe returned from Philadelphia last Thursday, where he had expected to enter the service of the street car lines. The work did not meet his approval, and on Monday he took his departure for Wisconsin, where he will accept a position as fireman on a railroad at a salary of $80 per month.

——Mrs. Jacob Richard, of Berrian Springs, Mich, arrived here last week on a visit to her sister, Miss Angeline Tobias, and with relatives down in Penns valley. It has been over fifteen years since the family left Centre Hall for the west, and this is her first visit back to the old home. She expects to remain some time before returning.

——There is not a visitor to Centre Hall at any time who receives more cordial and sincere greetings than does Sheriff Cyrus Brungart, now in the county's bastile at Bellefonte. Sheriff Brungart was in town on Friday evening on his way across the valley on official business. The fact that he received the heaviest vote has not tended to warp his common-sense qualities in the least, as some would have been affected. He is just as affable and agreeable as when a candidate, and his succession to office has not caused him to forget his old friends.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
Government Service.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Feb. 8	42	36	cloudy.
" 9	50	31	clear.
" 10	37	22	cloudy.
" 11	41	20	clear.
" 12	41	32	cloudy.
" 13	48	30	cloudy.
" 14	45	20	clear.

Rain: On 8, afternoon, .50 and night .05 inch. On 12, night, .62 inch. On 13, forenoon, .13 inch.

Shorter Route to Altoona.

It is said the Pennsylvania Railroad company will extend its Cambria division and shorten the distance between Altoona and Pittsburg almost 30 miles, besides lessening the grades and developing a rich mineral country.

Real Estate Transfers.

Wm. J. Meyer to James Fortney, lot in Pinegrove, $1100.

John F. Harter to Jonathan Harter, 3 lots in Millheim, $200.

J. G. Heberling to J. W. Miller, lot in Pinegrove, $425.

Musical College.

The Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., is recognized as one of the foremost schools of music. $33 will pay for six weeks, instructions and board. Spring term will begin May 7. For ca[talogue] address Prof. [Mey]er.

SPRING MILLS.

An Interesting Account of What Has Occurred in this Burg.

Wm. Miller, one of Millheim's skillful mechanics, made us a flying visit Saturday last.

Mrs. Charles Miller, one of our septuagenarians, has been very ill for the last two weeks, but is now slowly convalescing.

Rev. Chilcote delivered an able sermon to the Sons of Veterans, in the M. E. church on Sunday evening last. His remarks received the closest attention from a large congregation.

Mrs. Green Decker, of Georges valley, who has been west for several weeks visiting relatives and friends, is at present in Randolph, Nebraska, very seriously ill with pneumonia.

J. E. Lloyd will again be a candidate for constabulary honors, and is the first in the field to make his wishes known. Mr. Lloyd at present is engaged in shoe making, but evidently prefers the baton of authority to the cobbler's tribulations, and consequently starts out very early in the campaign.

The relatives and friends of Daniel Kennelley, formerly of our town, but for many years a residenter of Joliet, Ill., are in receipt of invitations to attend the anniversary of his 89th birthday on Thursday evening next. His last visit here was about six years ago, and he was then in excellent health, very distingue in appearance, generous almost to a fault, always courteous, and a splendid representative of the polished gentleman of the olden time.

O. T. Corman the active produce dealer, on Tuesday last shipped eighty-five dressed hogs to the coal regions and two car loads of hay to Altoona, besides a large amount of butter and eggs. Mr. Corman is also a heavy operator in potatoes, apples and poultry, and stands on no ceremony as regards price, and now says that in this line, he pays a shade better than the market quotations, simply to fill his orders without delay.

The ladies connected with the congregation of the M. E. church, will hold a grand festival in the vacant building opposite the residence of Hiram Durst, on Friday and Saturday evenings, 23d and 23th inst. Misses Ida Condo and Kate Shires are the soliciting committee, and kindly request that all contributions be ready for delivery the afternoon previous. The ladies in charge of the refreshments, will spare no effort to make this department very complete, and promise dainties and delicacies to please the most fastidious. The occasion promises to be a very enjoyable one.

Among the excellent nominations made by the Democrats at their late caucus, was the deserved renomination of H. D. Rossman our present efficient tax collector. A few years ago Mr. Rossman had the misfortune to injure one of his hands to such an extent that he is entirely incapacitated for manual labor. This inability to perform any labor for a livelihood, and the reforms he introduced into the office to the great advantage of the taxpayer, and when necessary, allowing the widest latitude in making settlements and discharging his duties so satisfactorily that his renomination naturally followed. His election is beyond any doubt.

Here in our political campaign, we have the unusual spectacle of one candidate running on both tickets. A Democrat nominated for justice of the peace by the Republicans by the close margin of three votes, and the same candidate nominated for judge of election by the Democrats, the Democrats not having the remotest idea that he had given permission to the Republicans to use his name for a nomination—the transaction seems a little "off," of course the dual candidacy is anything but satisfactory to either party, and the result in both cases is easily foreshadowed.

MILLHEIM.

An Interesting Account of the Events in this Important Town.

Mr. Isaac Frain, of Abdera, transacted business in town Monday.

Miss Lutitia Goodhart, of Spring Mills, was in town over Sunday.

Sanford Miller, of Lewisburg, was home over Saturday and Sunday.

I. C. Keen, who is employed in Altoona, is home on a visit to his family.

Mrs. Motz, of Michigan, is visiting at the home of I. C. Smith, on Penn street.

Miss Ada Keen and Mr. T. C. Miller, of Fultzburg, were in town Sunday.

Quite a number of our people attended the local institute held in Aaronsburg last Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Watkins and her little daughter Irene left for Baltimore on Tuesday, to visit Mrs. I. B. Luse.

Miss Mame Miller and Mrs. Watkins visited Miss Sallie Brungart, in Bellefonte on Saturday and Sunday.

The revival in the Methodist church is still in progress; there have been several conversions and the meetings are fairly well attended.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stover are both ill with neuralgia; Mrs. Stover was unable to leave the house for several days but at this writing is able to be about again.

F. O. Hosterman of this place, and Mr. George Strausser, are out scouring the county for horses this week, and next week expect to ship [a] car loads from here.

Rev. Remer, of Lewisburg, P. E., of Centre District, Central Pa., Conference of the United Evangelical church, was in town on Tuesday on officicial business.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the attendance at Mr. Reed's horse sale last Tnursday was large. The bidders were active, and the horses brought a better price than at any previous sale held here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bassler, of Freeburg, visited at the home of Jerome Spigelmyer on Monday; Tuesday, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bassler, of this place, they went to Centre Hall to attend the convention held there this week by Prof. Crawford.

On Wednesday evening Miss Cora, only daughter of J. H. Maize of town, was married to Mr. Charles McClellan, of Tusseyville. Miss Maize is a bright and handsome girl, and well fitted for her new sphere in life. We offer our best wishes.

COBURN ITEMS.

High Water Carries Away a Bridge.—Other News.

Election, next Tuesday.

Rev. Gearhart has a class of over twenty catechumens at this place.

Andrew Harter has been confined to his bed since Sunday, suffering from lung fever and la grippe.

A. J. Campbell came up from Shamokin on Saturday afternoon, and returned again Monday evening.

Miss Emerick, of Millheim, is staying at the home of Levi Spigelmoyer during Mrs. Spigelmoyer's siege of sickness.

Mr. Charles, a brother of Mrs. G. R. Stover of this place, and who lives at Bradford, Pa., is visiting friends in this section at present.

Mr. R. H. Billmyer has purchased a team of horses from James Weaver, of Aaronsburg, and intends to haul props for Kulp & Co., near Lewisburg.

Jacob M. Harter will move today to Woodward, on the J. F. Torbert farm. He expects to do the farming for Mr. Torbert. Mr. Ezra Burd will occupy the house vacated by Mr. Harter.

It has been reported that Katie, a young daughter of Emanuel and Kate Kerstetter is afflicted with diphtheria. The house has been quarantined for the present, until the disease abates.

The high water last week took away the bridge across Penns creek, about one-fourth of a mile below here, which belonged to Krader and Billmyer and was used by them in their lumber operations.

AARONSBURG.

Two Weddings in the Staid Old Burg.—Other Mention.

Ben. Stover sold his house and lots to F. P. Bower, and Bower will quit farming in the spring and move to town.

James Ettinger was home over Sunday, but on Monday again went back to Lewisburg, where he has found employment.

Ed. Bressler surprised everybody one evening last week, by taking his cook and calling on Rev. Brown, and having the knot tied.

Mrs. Annie Leitzell, (nee Stambach) of Snyder county, is visiting at her mothers. Her home is just across the river from Sunbury.

The attendance at the teachers' district institute on Saturday was pretty fair, and the exercises real good. Visitors in attendance were well pleased.

C. C. Bell and wife, of Huntingdon, Pa., where Charley is employed as an instructor in the reformatory, visited friends and old acquaintances in town over Sunday.

An early wedding, between five and six o'clock on Tuesday morning, was that of George Kreighbaum and Annie Hoover, at Rev. Brown's. George expects to commence farming in the spring on F. P. Bower's farm, but the first thing to do was to get a housewife.

FARMERS MILLS.

A Valuable Horse Belonging to James W. Lee Breaks its Neck.

William and Harry Hagan are attending the convention at Centre Hall this week.

If fair weather, Farmers Mills will be well represented at the Grange Arcadia on Thursday evening.

Jerry Stover, our jovial shoemaker, has been confined to his bed for nearly a week; he has been suffering from rheumatism, but at present is somewhat improving.

Messrs. William Rishel and C. S. Garbrick have been trying to overstock the eastern market with veal calves of late; they have been making daily shipments.

Rev. J. M. Rearick has been holding a series of meetings here for about a fort-night; owing to the extreme muddy roads and wet weather the attendance has not been as large as it would have been had the weather been more favorable.

H. D. Rossman, the present Democratic candidate for tax collector, who has proven to the people to be a man of his word and truth, is worthy of reelection, not being able to do much farm work on account of his hand being almost useless. Think for one moment voter.

A valuable young horse belonging to James W. Lee broke its neck last Saturday noon while they were feeding the horses. The horse had its head down, and in raising it up got the halter chain across the back part of the head, it plunged backward and fell over dead. Mr. Lee claims it was one of his best.

Let every voter of the township of Gregg turn out on election day, and see that your vote is cast, for the most competent man. In conversation with some of the candidates recently, I was told of some of the most wretched untruths told about them, in order to do them harm at the coming election.

TUSSEYVILE.

Dogs Killed Two Sheep for Adam Krumrine Last Week.

Mr. Henry Rossman is on the sick list.

Messrs. John and Winifred Love, of Bellefonte, were home on Sunday.

Our new Minister delivered his introductory sermon on Sunday last.

Adam Krumrine lost two sheep last Thursday night; they were killed by dogs.

Quite a number of our young people are making plans to attend the convention this week.

Mr. J. E. Bierly removed his family to Madisonburg on Saturday; he expects to go west in a few weeks.

Mrs. William Keller and Mrs. John Williams, both of Linden Hall, were guests at the home of M. F. Rossman on Sunday last.

Miss Emma Hockman returned to her home, near Spring Mills, after spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Meyer.

Rev. Solver, of the United Evangelical church, delivered his last sermon before conference, on Sunday last. He does not know whether he will return to this charge.

Misses Bertha and Blanche Rossman, Miss Rebecca Spangler, and Miss Catharine Weaver are spending this week in Centre Hall, attending the convention. We wish them a jolly time.

Potters Mills.

W. H. Stiver is improving, after a long spell of sickness.

Alexander McCoy shipped a car load of fine cows Wednesday.

Miss Mary Evans, of Williamsport, spent several days with her parents at this place.

Some of the Centre Hall young people had a nice quiet dance last Thursday evening at the Eutaw house.

Frank W. Sweetwood, of this place, left for the west on Monday morning, where he expects to work on a farm.

J. W. Armstrong who was taking care of W. H. Stiver's stock, left for his home at Oak Hall last week, being sick.

S. G. Long of this place, and C. J. Shaffer, of Centre Hall, who work at Logan, Mifflin county, report work plenty on that side.

J. W. Smith was in the Seven mountains looking after some lines on Monday, and the fog came down so thitk he lost his way, and wondered about for some time before he got on the right track again.

—Sale of Muslin for next two weeks at Aikens, Bellefonte. Big bargains in every lot offered. A rare chance to to get good goods at low prices.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	67
Rye	40
Corn	35
New Oats	25
Barley	35
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	12
Lard	6
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	30
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.
Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	67
Corn	35
Oats	25
Rye	40
Barley	35

LINDEN HALL MARKET.
Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	65
Wheat, white	63
Corn ears	35
Shelled Corn	36
Rye	40
Oats	23
Barley	30
New Potatoes	30
Eggs	12
Butter	20
Lard	6
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	8
Roller flour	95

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 73a74c.
Corn, yellow, 42cc.
Butter, fancy creamery, 26c; prints, 27c.
Eggs, fresh, 14c.
Apples, choice, per barrel, $3 to 3.50.

Lewisburg market:
Wheat, 70c; corn 40c; oats 27c.
Butter 22c; eggs 16c.

Lewistown market, [prices paid by dealers:
Wheat 62c; Rye 45c; oats 25c.
Corn 35c; cloverseed 3.00.
Butter 20; eggs 18c.
Hams 10c; shoulder 7c; sides 6c.
Potatoes 50c.
Apples 50a60c; onions 50c.
Lard 8c; tallow 5c.

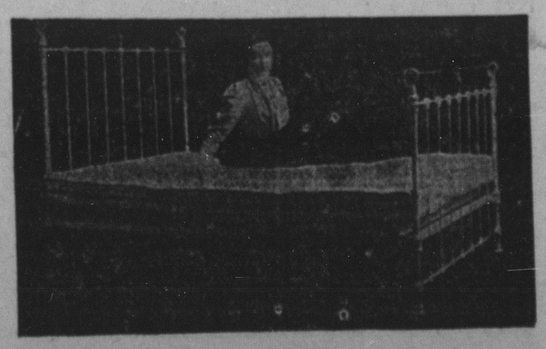
Bellefonte markets:
Butter 20 to 27c; eggs 12c.
Wheat 68c; corn 35c; oats 26c.
Potatoes 40c; apples 40 to 50c.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Have You Thought of it?

The Merchants' Business Carnival in Grange Arcadia, Thursday evening, Feb. 13th, under the auspices of Progress Grange No. 96. See small bills or ask your neighbor.

Think it Over.



30 Oak and White Enameled Chamber Suits
To select from at the same old price. No advance.

John Smith & Bro.,
SPRING MILLS

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

A. O. FURST,
Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.
Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

S. D. GETTIG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English, Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Codsultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov198

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

UNIVERSITY INN,
P. S. Burrell, Proprietor.
College Avenue, STATE COLLEGE, PA.
Furnished throughout. Steam heat, electric light and modern improvements. All trains stop on flag at this Inn. dec1598

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

EMPIRE
HAND LAUNDRY
Centre Hall, Pa.
Jacob H. Zong, - Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:
"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.
JOHN KNARR,
Agent for Centre Hall.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG
LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.
1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laborstory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Orginal study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. {CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING;} These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE: Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS: combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.
For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

WANTED SALESMEN
To solicit orders for CHOICE and HARDY line of Nursery Stock. STEADY WORK and BIG PAY. STOCK REPLACED FREE. If you cannot work steady, take a local agency. Secure territory by writing at once to
The Hawks Nursery Company,
oct28m ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE NEWS.

A windstorm swept through the Northwest, demolishing a number of houses and injuring fifteen people in Collinsville, Mo. In St. Louis a number of dwellings were wrecked and two people were killed.

William F. Miller, the absconding head of the "Franklin Syndicate," of Brooklyn, a concern which promised to pay investors ten per cent. a week, was brought to police headquarters in New York.

The Hartford Theological Seminary has received reports from forty-five colleges and universities in twenty States, showing the religious conditions in them.

The steamer Gate City, from Savannah for Boston, went ashore near Moriches, Long Island. All the passengers and crew are reported safe.

In a wreck on Beech Creek division of the New York Central, at Gordon Heights, three men were killed and three injured.

The funeral of William Goebel, in Frankfort, was attended by great crowds of people, but there was no disturbance.

The Southern Hosiery Yarn Spinners met in Charlotte, N. C., and adopted a schedule of prices.

William Truesdale, colored, was hanged in Charlotte, N. C., for the murder of his sweetheart.

George H. St. Clair, colored, was hanged in Philadelphia for the murder of Mrs. Alice White.

The Wilson Line steamer Iago reached Boston, after being out for two months.

The Democratic legislature of Kentucky met at Louisville and the Republicans at London. Neither side had a quorum, so they adjourned.

At South Bend, Ind., William H. Stiles, seventy years old, was arrested, charged with embezzling $40,000 from the estate of the late Samuel Halstead, of New York.

A report is current that Andrew Carnegie and other capitalists intend establishing an immense shipbuilding plant in New York. The report cannot be confirmed.

Contractor McDonald's bond in connection with the building of the underground road in New York has been agreed upon.

John Winemuller, a student at Dickinson College, was seriously injured in a fight by William M. Keller, also a student.

In a collision on the Hocking Valley Road at Carey, Ohio, a brakeman was killed and two engineers and one passenger were wounded.

The body of General Lawton lay in state in Indianapolis.

In the Molineux case the defense announced that no evidence would be submitted by that side.

The funeral of Major John A. Logan will take place at Youngstown, Ohio.

Allan Spotts, a B. & O. brakeman, was killed near Grafton, W. Va.

Alonzo Walker, who had been held a prisoner for pinning a legal notice on the door of Governor Taylor's office, at the state capitol, at Frankfort, Ky., was released. It is said that pressure from Washington caused Governor Taylor to permit the man to walk out. Adjutant General Collier said, however, that the man had simply been released pending arrangements for his trial by court-martial.

The United States and Great Britain have reached an amicable agreement regarding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as affecting the Nicaragua Canal. The United States will have sole control.

Mrs. Missouri Brown, of Woodford, S. C. charges that Charles Furtick, after marrying one of her daughters, married another woman, and subsequently married another of her daughters.

Property valued at over one million dollars was destroyed by fire in St. Louis. Three blocks of buildings were burned. One fireman was killed and eight others injured.

Benjamin Rich, head of the Mormons in the South, at Chattanooga, says ex-Congressman King, a Democrat and a Mormon, will be elected to succeed Roberts.

The charred body of Nancy Eckman, a recluse, was found in her burning home, near Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. Albert S. Ashmead, of New York, declared that a leper colony exists in Mott street.

Mrs. Effie Powell was arrested at Yocumtown, Pa., on the charge of bribery.

An unknown white man attempted to assassinate James Mitchell, a farmer, near Buckroe Beach, on the Chesapeake.

Two skaters on the river in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, were drowned and one had a narrow escape.

Winfield S. G. Walker shot Margaret Davis, his sweetheart, in Philadelphia, and killed himself.

The French oil tank steamer Le Lion put into port at New York with a broken rudder.

George Shotwell was blown to pieces by an explosion at a powder mill, near Jessup, Pennsylvania.

It is generally admitted that the strike at the Cramps shipyard has been declared off.

Mrs. Edith Quick, accused of murdering her husband in Peru, Ind., was acquitted.

Joseph Reilly was arrested in New York on the charge of robbing letter boxes.

Governor Taylor's counsel had a conference with Goebel's lawyers and friends, and proposed that the case of the two governors be submitted to the State Court of Appeals, with the right to carry it to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Goebel men rejected the proposition, being unwilling to let the matter go beyond the State courts. The president of a bank which is a depository for Kentucky State funds refused to honor vouchers signed by Governor Taylor, and the warden of the penitentiary refused to release a convict whom Governor Taylor had pardoned. The militia still guard the capitol grounds and building, with instructions to receive no orders from Goebel. The condition of Goebel continues critical. Gov. Taylor sent a telegram to President McKinley declaring that he was doubtful of his power to control the situation, and asking that the President recognize him as governor.

The funeral train bearing the remains of Major General Lawton, Major Logan and Dr. Armstrong started for the east from San Francisco.

While trying to save children from a fire in a parochial school building in St. Louis, a Catholic sister perished with one of her little pupils.

Former Bank President Charles H. Cole, of the Globe National Bank of Boston, gave bail in $50,000 to answer the charge of embezzlement.

The fast passenger train on the Plant system was wrecked near Tampa, Fla. Several passengers were killed and others injured.

Miss Filemon D. Genova leaped from the third-story window of a burning tenement in New York and was killed.

Mrs. Louisa Schaeffer was killed in Chicago by Nicholas Hotzier, whom she had refused to marry.

Fire in the manufacturing district of Dayton, O., caused a loss of $500,000.

TRAIN WRECKED.

NINE PERSONS KILLED AND NINE OTHERS INJURED.

CAUSED BY A BLIZZARD.

A Chicago and Northwestern Passenger Train in a Rear-End Collision at Fords River Switch—A Heavy Freight Telescopes the Passenger Car—Fire Adds to the Horror of the Disaster.

Escanaba, Mich., (Special.)—Chicago and Northwestern passenger train No. 21, known as the Felch Mountain accommodation train, was wrecked in a rear-end collision at Ford River switch at 6.30 P. M. Nine persons were killed, three are reported missing, five seriously and four slightly injured.

Fast freight train No. 289, northbound from Green Bay to Ishpeming, drawn by Engineer James Green and Fireman Cole Nee, was making about fifty miles when it passed Nareata for Ford River switch, seven miles west of this city. The engine was forging ahead through a blizzard, which made it impossible to see signal lights but a short distance ahead. When within one hundred yards of the switch at Ford River, Green saw the rear lights of a train directly ahead and, with a warning cry to his fireman, jumped.

The next instant the heavy freight struck the passenger coach of the accomodation and telescoped it and the baggage car ahead. The dozen or more passengers in the car had not a moment's warning before the crash came, and a moment later the cries of the injured could be heard above the roar of escaping steam and crackling flames, which soon enveloped the wrecked cars and made the work of rescue doubly hard. As fast as the injured were removed they were taken to a store a short distance away, while the train crew fought desperately, assisted by the uninjured passengers, to gain control of the fire, which threatened the destruction of the wreck before all the injured could be removed.

BLIZZARD'S HAVOC.

Buildings Demolished and People Injured —Drop in Temperature.

Chicago, (Special.)—Thursday proved to be the most remarkable February day in the history of the Weather Bureau of Chicago since 1876. From 62 to 3 degrees above zero was the record made in seventeen hours. The day was opened here by a temperature which reminded one of spring. Shortly after midnight a heavy rainstorm began and continued until the afternoon, when it changed to snow, and for several hours there was a miniature blizzard, the wind reaching a velocity of sixty-two miles an hour. Toward midnight the wind subsided and the temperature commenced to drop and had nearly reached the zero mark at night.

Telegraphic reports from various cities in the Northwest were to the effect that the cold was accompanied with blizzards, which were greatly interfering with traffic. At Minneapolis all telephone and telegraph wires were down, and trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road had been abandoned. Throughout Northern Iowa business was practically suspended, and the stock interests suffered great loss. All wagon roads were blocked, and service had been abandoned on the street cars.

At St. Paul the worst blizzard in years was raging. In Northern Wisconsin the storm was general.

STORM VISITS ST. LOUIS.

Two Persons Killed and Trees, Signs and Buildings Wrecked.

St. Louis, (Special.)—Considerable damage to property in this city and vicinity was wrought by a windstorm that reached a velocity of 60 miles an hour.

Previous to the windstorm a terrific thunderstorm had raged for several hours, the rain falling in torrents. The rainfall was 1.9 inches.

Mrs. Susie Thompson became entangled in a live wire which had been blown down at Winnebago street and Marine avenue and before she could be rescued was killed. Anton Heister, aged 65, was blown from his door onto a stone walk and was killed.

The greatest damage was to property in the burned district, between Franklin avenue, Morgan street, Third and Sixth streets. At 827 North Third street the four-story building occupied by the Geo. Benton Commission Company and the Sage & Richmond Commission Company and filled with produce, was blown down.

Signs and trees were blown down all over the city.

THREE KILLED IN A WRECK.

Misunderstanding of Orders Causes a Serious Railroad Collision.

Williamsport, Pa., (Special.)—Three persons were killed and three seriously injured in a head-on collision between fast freight trains on the Beech Creek division of the New York Central Railroad at Gordon Heights. The dead are: Oliver C. Bennett, engineer, Williamsport; Mark McFarland, engineer, and A. M. McAvenu, fireman, Jersey Shore. The injured are P. C. Creighton, brakeman; John Linquest, brakeman, and Thomas Kane, fireman, all of Jersey Shore. Both engines were demolished and thirty-seven cars wrecked. The trains were running at highest speed and there was no opportunity for the trainmen to jump. The wreck, it is said, was due to a misunderstanding of orders. The tracks were blocked for hours. The wreck was the worst in the history of the Beech Creek division.

GEN. FRENCH USES LYDDITE.

Trying to Silence Boer Guns Which Have Been Active.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, (By Cable.)—The Boers' position was vigorously shelled with lyddite for an hour by General French's guns, eastward from opposite Slingerfontein and westward from the top of Cole's kop.

A 15-pounder shrapnel gun paid special attention to the sites of the Boers' guns, which have been unusually active lately.

The Boers hold a position half way on the direct road between Rensburg and Colesberg. They shelled Perter's hill ineffectually.

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR CLOSED.

Bolivia Makes a Demand Upon Brazil—The Cause of the Trouble.

Rio Janeiro, (By Cable.)—The Bolivian minister had a conference with the officials of the Foreign Office and again demanded that the Brazilian government should restore the authority of the Bolivian officials in Acre, alleging that the state government of Amazonas is responsible for the trouble which has occurred. Brazil will limit her action to sending a squadron of gunboats to protect Brazilian property.

SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

Cotton has reached eight cents a pound throughout the South. Cotton-growers and merchants are enjoying the outward and visible signs of the improvement in the cotton situation, which do not seem to interfere seriously with the enthusiasm of the prophets of an enormous cotton crop who purvey to the necessities of "cotton farmers" of Manchester and Liverpool, who sow not, but who in years past have managed to gather considerable annual crops. In the face of predictions bullish as to quantity, but bearish in intent, men who justly stand as authorities in the cotton market are presenting statistics demonstrating the fallibility of imaginings which began five months ago with prophecies of 11,000,000 bales. So important is cotton to American industry and commerce that a survey of the field at this time is particularly interesting. This is given in this week's Manufacturers' Record by Col. Alfred B. Shepperson, of New York, who, after reviewing the conditions in the New York market up till Tuesday night, says:

"Spot" quotations were advanced to 8 7-16 for middling uplands, being the highest figure of the season and the highest price since September, 1896. Prices in the Southern market, however, are relatively higher than in New York, so that cotton can not now be brought here from the South. The advance was largely due to the final abandonment by many European dealers in cotton of the idea of an immense crop, to which they have tenaciously clung since last August. The efforts of our European friends and their allies in this country to depreciate the value of cotton began in August by the circulation of exaggerated estimates of the size of the crop. The plain and palpable facts respecting actual conditions were ignored or absolutely misrepresented in order to imbue the general public with the idea that the crop would be the largest on record and the resulting supply of cotton for the season would be greatly in excess of requirements. This phase of the campaign against cotton, though urged with a persistence worthy of a better cause, has utterly and ignominiously failed. No one now thinks of a 12,000,000 crop even in his dream. No man mentions, even in the most confidential whisper, his belief in 11,000,000 or even 10,500,000. If 10,000,000 is mentioned it is usually apologetically.

"All the extravagantly large guesses of last summer and fall, based usually upon nothing but the desire to depreciate the value of the property of the holders and growers of cotton that the 'crop guessers' and others might profit at the expense of the South, have gone where 'the woodbine twineth.' The plan of compaign has been changed, and figures are now being poured out in profusion to show that the consumption of cotton is going to shrink to conform to the smaller crop, and that after all there will be an abundant supply for the mills and a fairly good surplus at the end of the season.

"In a recently issued circular, the substance of which was cabled from Liverpool on February 2nd, my good friend, Mr. Thomas Ellison estimates the consumption by European mills for the three months ending December 31st as the same as the previous year, but thinks their consumption during the remaining nine months of the season will be 300,000 less than last season in consequence of the advance in cotton. If the advance in cotton is going to seriously check the consumption by European mills, would there not have been some evidence of it to December 31st. As highly as I esteem Mr. Ellison, I can not accept his view that the European mills will consume less cotton than last season. I firmly believe they will consume considerably more. They have greater capacity and are making money. And the voluntary curtailment of a profitable and active business is something entirely out of the ordinary course of business.

"Last season 174,000 bales of cotton were exported to Japan from this country. During this season about 200,000 bales have already been shipped, and I quite agree with my Japanese friends that 150,000 more will be shipped, making 350,000 bales for the season. Last season 439,000 bales were shipped to Japan from Bombay, but owing to the serious shortage of the India crop (estimated at over a million bales) it is thought that the shipments from Bombay to Japan will be quite inconsiderable this season, and that much of this shortage will be made up by increased purchases of American cotton. My impression is that the European mills will consume fully 150,000 bales of cotton more than last season, and in view of the shortage in the India crop it will be chiefly of American cotton. In deference to Mr. Ellison's views, however, I will leave the matter of an increase of European consumption out of consideration, but an unwilling to admit of any voluntary increase.

"Some cotton has already been shipped from here to bombay and more will follow. Several thousand bales have gone to China. Calling the increased consumption of our own mills 450,000 bales and the increase in shipment to Japan, India and China 200,000 bales, we have in these items alone an addition for this season of 650,000 bales of American cotton to the world's consumption last season of 10,800,000 bales. I wish to be conservative, but it looks as if about 11,500,000 bales of American cotton would be needed for consumption during the season. In December I estimated the commercial crop as 9,500,000 bales, and regard that a full estimate. This added to the visible supply of American cotton in the world on September 1, (1,963,000 bales) would give a supply for the season of 11,463,000 bales. It looks as if there might be a scramble ere long for what is left of our crop, and the certainty that at the end of the season the visible supply and the invisible supply (or stocks at the mills) will be smaller than for many years and so inconsiderable as to keep spot cotton at a good price during the early fall without much regard to the size of the new crop or the course of the future's market."

MILLIONS MORE FOR WAR.

A Reported Call to the Commons for $100,000,000.

London, (By Cable.)—A supplementary army estimate to March 31 was laid pro forma before the House of Commons, but was not made public.

It is reported that the call is for $100,000,000, which would make the cost of the war up to that date $150,000,000. The maintenance of 200,000 men at the front, it is estimated, costs over $40,000,000 a month.

General Otis Wants a Rest.

Washington, (Special.)—Secretary Root stated that the War Department has never considered the subject of relieving General Otis at Manila. The foundation for the report, to the contrary, was a personal letter from the officer, signifying a desire to obtain a leave of absence to come home and recuperate from the debilitating effects of two years in a tropical climate under severe strain. It is said that General Otis' wishes will be respected as soon as made known officially, but that he will not start homeward for several months at least.

GOEBEL IS DEAD.

BECKHAM PROMPTLY SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR.

CEREMONY HELD IN HOTEL.

Senator Blackburn and Other Democratic Leaders Present—A Dramatic Scene, in Which the Young Lieutenant Plays the Leading Part—Orders Troops to Return Home.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—The bullet fired by an unknown assassin last Tuesday morning ended the life of William Goebel at 6.45 o'clock Saturday evening. The only persons present at the death bed were Mr. Goebel's sister, Mrs. Braunacker, and his brother, Arthur Goebel, of Cincinnati, who have been in constant attendance at Mr. Goebel's bedside, and Dr. McCormick.

Justus Goebel, another brother, who has been hurrrying from Arizona as fast as steam would carry him, in a vain hope of reaching his dying brother in time for some token of recognition, arrived forty minutes too late. Oxygen was frequently administered the dying man during the afternoon, in an effort to keep him alive until his brother's arrival, but in vain. By the cruel irony of fate, the train on which Justus Goebel was traveling to Frankfort was delayed several hours from various causes, and when Mr. Goebel finally reached here, it was only to learn that his brother was dead.

Move for a Monument.

Among bitter partisans of both parties grief is manifested, and already a movement has been started to erect a fitting monument to Mr. Goebel's memory on the spot in the Statehouse grounds where he was shot.

No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral. It is understood that a request will be made on behalf of the citizens of Frankfort that Mr. Goebel's last resting place be in the cemetery here, where lie buried Daniel Boone and Vice President Andrew Johnson.

At Mr. Goebel's request, former Congressman Hendrick was called, and Mr. Goebel asked for some of his legal advisers, with whom he wished to confer. Shortly after ten o'clock he suddenly grew worse.

The hiccoughs and nausea returned with increased violence, much to the wounded man's distress, and his pulse ran up alarmingly. Drs. McCormack and Hume were hastily summoned, and hypodermic injections of whiskey and strychnine, and afterward of morphine, were given him. At Mr. Goebel's request, Chaplain Wallace, of the Kentucky penitentiary, an intimate friend, was sent for, and the two had a short conversation.

"Lew," said Mr. Goebel, "I wish to announce to the world that I do not hold myself in open violence to the word of God."

Gives Up the Struggle.

The hypodermic injections afforded some temporary relief, but the sufferer, for the first time in his long, weary struggle for life, had apparently lost his indomitable courage.

"Doctor," said he feebly, to Dr. McCormack, who stood at his bedside, "I'm afraid now that I'm not going to get over this."

Dr. McCormack endeavored to cheer the fast-failing man, but the latter soon relapsed into a condition of semi-consciousness About one o'clock he aroused himself again, and calling Dr. McCormack to his side, said:

"Doctor, am I going to get well? I want to know the truth, for I have several things to attend to."

"Mr. Goebel, you have but a few hours to live," replied Dr. McCormack.

Mr. Goebel was silent for a moment; then, calling his brother, Arthur Goebel, to his side, he asked that the physicians and nurses retire. Then, for twenty minutes, the dying man was left with his brother and sister, Mrs. Braunacker.

The Last Scene.

Soon after this he again fell into a stupor, and at two o'clock his condition was considered so alarming that, as a last resort, oxygen was given in an endeavor to keep the dying man alive, if possible, until the arrival of his brother, Justus Goebel, from Arizona, who was due shortly after six o'clock. The pulse of the patient had in the meantime run up to 140 and his temperature to 103, while his breathing became rapid and more laborded.

This treatment resulted in an improvement, but the rally was so slight and slow that to the weary watchers at the bedside it was apparent that the end was not far off, and Rev. Dr. Taliaferro, of the Methodist Church of Frankfort, was sent for. He came at once. Softly entering the death chamber, Dr. Taliaferro crossed over to where Mr. Goebel lay gasping for breath, and, kneeling at the side of the bed, prayed earnestly. With tears streaming down their faces, Mrs. Braunacker and Arthur Goebel knelt at the bedside also.

Then Dr. Taliaferro arose, and opening his Bible, read a few selected verses from the Epistle to St. James.

It was decided to hold no formal inquest over the remains. This is in compliance with the wishes of the friends and family of the dead Democratic leader.

Governor Taylor's Regrets.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—Governor Taylor was notified at his office over the telephone of Mr. Goebel's death. He said: "I deeply regret his death."

BECKHAM GOVERNOR.

Orders the Removal From Office of the Adjutant General.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special.)—Exactly one hour after the death of Mr. Goebel J. C. W. Beckham was sworn in as governor of the state, the oath being administered by S. J. Shackelford, clerk of the Court of Appeals.

It had been determined to keep secret the news of the death of Mr. Goebel until Mr. Beckham should have been formally inducted into office, and the delay was made greater by the inability of Dr. McCormack to leave the bedroom of Mr. Goebel and make the proper certificate of death. Until this had been done the Democratic attorneys were unwilling that the oath of office should be administered.

The ceremony took place in a small room on the same floor as that in which Mr. Goebel died, but a few doors to the west of it.

"BILL TOM" HATFIELD

Convicted of Murder and Sent to Prison for Life.

Huntington, W. Va., (Special.)—"Bill Tom" Hatfield, a member of the notorious clan bearing his name, and who was kidnapped in Mingo county and taken to Pike county, Kentucky, almost a year ago, was convicted at Pikeville of first degree murder and sentenced to prison for life. Hatfield's crime was committed almost fifteen years ago, he being an accomplice in the burning at the stake of two members of the McCoy family.

AGREE TO SEAT BECKHAM.

Peaceful Settlement of the Kentucky Affair—Gov. Taylor Withdraws the Troops from State Building.

Louisville, Ky., (Special.)—If the agreement drawn up at two o'clock Tuesday morning at the conference of representatives of the Republican and Democratic administrations held at the Galt House, in this city, is accepted and carried out, the strife which has rent Kentucky from end to end for the past few weeks will be ended. The agreement was reached shortly after midnight, and arrangements were immediately made to have it drawn up and signed. This was slow work, however, and it was after two o'clock when the conferees separated. The Democrats gained nearly every point they contended for, and the Republican representatives, Lieutenant Governor John Marshall, General Daniel Lindsey and Attorney David Fairleigh gave assurances that the agreement would be accepted by Governor Taylor. The agreement provided for that in order to leave no question as to the title of William Goebel and J. C. W. Beckham to the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, respectively, the General Assembly shall pass a resolution in joint assembly validating the acts on that subject, since the legislature has been prevented by troops from holding its regular sessions at Frankfort. As soon as the legislature does this, Beckham's title to the office of governor is not to be questioned. The Democrats grant immunity to Governor Taylor and his associates from prosecution for treason, usurpation of office or contempt of court.

These matters are to be held in abeyance. The Republican legislature is to be withdrawn from London immediately, and no filibustering or other attempt of this character is to be resorted to by the Republicans to obstruct the carrying out of this agreement in the legislature.

It was finally agreed to leave to General Daniel Lindsey, one of the Republican conferees, the decision as to how many troops should be left to prevent a clash as a result at the Goebel funeral, the Republicans to begin at once the withdrawal of troops from Frankfort. It was agreed that the Board of Election Commissioners sitting as a contest board should be allowed to meet at Frankfort without molestation, the Democrats agreeing that no summary action be taken on these contests, and that nothing be done without the hearing of evidence and argument.

MILLIONAIRES BURNED TO DEATH.

Two Aged Eccentric Bachelor Brothers Cremated.

Portland, Ind., (Special.)—William and John Newton, wealthy bachelor brothers, were burned to death in the home of the former, one mile west of here. The fire was discovered by a neighbor, but when he reached the burning house he was too late to render any assistance.

In the rear of the ruins were a number of chairs and a bundle of papers which had evidently been carried out. All of them were covered with blood. No actual evidence of foul play has been discovered. William Newton was seventy-five years old and one of the wealthiest men in the state, his estate being estimated at $1,500,000. Both men were eccentric and lived in the most frugal manner.

A TROLLEY FOR TIEN TSIN.

Equipment for the Road to be Bought in America.

Sioux City, Ia., (Special.)—Chrys Moller, formerly interested in a cable line in Sioux City, has returned to America for the purpose of getting the equipment for an electric railway to connect the foreign quarter of Tien Tsin, China, with the native walled city. English and Japanese capitalists have secured the franchise, which is the first for an electric railway in the flowery kingdom.

The railway will be three miles in length, and the street along which it will run is one of the most densely populated in the world. The Chinese, Mr. Moller says, have no objection to electric railways.

Robbed the Prosecuting Attorney.

Charleston, W. Va., (Special.)—Governor Atkinson has issued a proclamation remanding to the penitentiary James Anderson, convicted of robbery in the Kanawha Criminal Court in 1894, and sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary. Anderson was paroled in November, 1898, by Governor Atkinson. About two weeks ago he jumped a board bill in Winfield, for which he was placed in jail, and it was afterwards learned that he had entered the private room of Prosecuting Attorney Alexander and rifled his trunk of valuable contents. It was on the application of Alexander that the Governor revoked Anderson's parole, and sent him back to the penitentiary to serve his term of eight months.

Venerable John Palmer Dead.

Fredericksburg, Va., (Special.)—Mr. John Palmer died at his home near Massaponax, in Spottsylvania, after an illness of several weeks, aged eighty-one years. The deceased was one of the most respected citizens of the county. He came to Virginia about thirty years ago from Elmira, N. Y., and bought a farm in this county, on which he has resided since that time. He leaves a widow and three sons—Messrs. John and Wylie Palmer, of Washington, and Mr. Geo. Palmer, of this county.

Double Tragedy at a Dance.

Nashville, Tenn., (Special.)—News has reached here of a double tragedy, which occurred during a dance at the house of a farmer, six miles from Liberty, De Kalb county, in which Charles Blaswell was instantly killed, and his brother, Hurtell, mortally wounded by Henry and Joe Davis, brothers. The shooting is said to have grown out of a quarrel over a lantern. The Davis boys escaped, but were captured later. Each brother charges the other with the shooting.

Guilty of Shooting.

Parkersburg, W. Va., (Special.)—Forest Wilson, the 16-year-old boy who shot and dangerously wounded Capt. W. A. Hilton, the veteran riverman, a few weeks ago, was allowed to plead guilty of unlawful shooting, in the Criminal Court. Captain Hilton, whose life hung by a thread for several days, refused to prosecute Wilson because of his youth. He will be given a jail sentence.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

General Kobbe captured three of the most important towns in the islands of Samar and Leyte, and seized considerable hemp, supplies and ammunition.

The newly elected city officials of Puerto Rico were installed.

In a riot between Federalists and Republicans at Fajardo, Puerto Rico, a number of men were killed and wounded.

There have been twenty-seven deaths from the plague at Honolulu, and the situation is reported to be serious.

FILIPINOS KILLED.

GEN. KOBBE SCATTERS NATIVES IN SAMAR AND LEYTE.

HAD WOODEN SWORDS.

Insurgents Armed in Ancient Fashion—The Troops Killed 75 Natives, 11 of Whom Had Rifles—The American Loss was One Man Killed and Nine Wounded—Town Fired When Troops Approached.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Brigadier General Kobbe's expedition in the Islands of Luzon, Leyte and Samar has occupied permanently and garrisoned nine towns with the Forty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments.

This has placed on the market 180,000 bales of hemp, which had been held at the towns.

A thousand Filipinos armed with rifles and over five thousand armed with wooden swords, bows and arrows were encountered during the trip.

The troops killed 75 natives, 11 of whom had rifles. The others were villagers, armed with wooden swords. The American loss was one man killed and nine men wounded. The Americans captured $9,000 in gold of the Filipinos' money and 40 muzzle-loading brass cannon. At Calbagog and Samar the natives evacuated the towns, the Americans chasing, fighting and scattering them to the mountains.

At Catbalogan Lukban, the Tagalo general, fired the place with kerosene just before the Americans landed, and then fought with cannon and rifles from the hills encircling the town. When the Filipinos were driven out the Americans did their best to save the town, fighting the fire several hours. Thirty stone and 60 other houses, half the business portion of the place, were consumed. The soldiers prevented the fire from spreading.

The next day Major Allen, with three companies of the Forty-third Regiment, pursued Lukban to the mountain fastnesses and thence to the coast town where Lukban was heading in hopes of escaping. Lukban, by taxing the natives, is said to have accumulated $100,000 in gold. His capture is probable.

At Takloban, Island of Leyte, the natives evacuated the town and the Americans pursued them to the hills. Several fleeing noncombatants were killed, including three women.

Seven miles distant, at Palo, Filipinos were found intrenched. Lieutenant Johnston and 12 scouts of the Forty-third Regiment drove out 150 of the natives and captured the town.

The native soldiers in these towns were mostly Visayans, who, it is said, had been impressed into the service of the Tagale leaders from Luzon.

The Visayans appear indifferent or sullenly antagonistic to the American occupation.

THE KENTUCKY AGREEMENT.

The Decision Reached by Republican and Democratic Conferees.

Louisville, Ky., (Special.)—Following is the text of the agreement signed by the seven representatives of the Republican party and the seven representatives of the Democratic party.

First—That if the General Assembly in joint session shall adopt a resolution ratifying their recent action adopting the contest reports seating Goebel and Beckham, the contestees, W. S. Taylor and John Marshall, shall submit without further protest.

Second—That all parties shall unite in an effort to bring about such a modification of the election law as will provide for non-partisan election boards, and insure free and fair elections.

Third—That the conditions shall remain in status quo until Monday, the General Assembly meeting and adjourning from day to day until that time.

Fourth—That nothing shall be done to hinder or prevent a joint session of the General Assembly from taking action on the ratification resolution.

Fifth—That the State Contest Board shall meet and adjourn from day to day until Tuesday, without taking any action on the contests for minor state offices. This postponement is suggested in order that the action of the General Assembly on the ratification resolution may be taken first.

Sixth—That the state troops shall be removed from the State Capitol at once, though with all necessary precaution for the public safety. This matter is to be under the direction of General Daniel Lindsay, of Frankfort.

Seventh—That the Republican officials and officers of the State Guard shall have immunity from charges of treason, usurpation, court-martial, or any other such offenses.

The agreement was signed by the following:

Republicans—John Marshall, Judge John W. Barr, General Daniel Lindsay, T. L. Edelen, Dr. T. H. Banter, David W. Fairleigh and C. T. Ballard.

Democrats—J. C. S. Blackburn, J. C. W. Beckham, Samuel J. Shackelford, Robert J. Breckinridge, Urey Woodson, James B. McCreary and Phil Thompson.

ATTACK UPON AMERICANS.

The Latter Occupied a Convent as a Fort—Sharp Fighting.

Manila, (By Cable.)—The insurgents attacked the first battalion of the Forty-fifth Infantry near Niao. A major and a captain were wounded and one sergeant killed, but details of the engagement are lacking.

Ships arriving from Legaspi report that the insurgent general Pana concentrated a large force about the top of the town, and made a sharp night attack on Major Shipton's battalion of the Forty-seventh Infantry, which occupied a large convent as a fort. One battalion and a battery have sailed as reinforcements for Shipton. The casualties are unknown.

Bard Elected Senator.

Sacramento, Cal., (Special.)—Thomas R. Bard was elected United States senator, to succeed Stephen M. White. In the Senate the vote was as follows: Thomas R. Bard (Republican), 26; James D. Phelan (Democrat), 1. In the Assembly the vote stood: Bard, 59; Phelan, 20; White, 1. Bard was declared elected in both houses.

TO SUCCEED BERESFORD.

George Faber, Unionist, Elected to the Rear Admiral's Seat.

London, (By Cable.)—The election in York City for a successor in the House of Commons to Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, recently appointed to the command of the second division of the British Mediterranean fleet, resulted as follows: George Faber, Unionist, 6,248; A. Murray, Liberal, 4,818—Faber's majority 1,430.

In the previous election the voting was: Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative, 5,659; Sir C. Furness, Home Ruler, 5,642—Beres-

BURR FOUND THE ASSASSIN.

Famous Lawyer Once Cleared His Client of Murder.

"I was particularly interested," said an old Washington lawyer the other day, speaking of the Manhattan well crime, "in the paragraph that described Aaron Burr's dramatic act in holding a pair of lighted candles in the face of a spectator in the courtroom and shouting, 'Gentlemen, here is the real murderer.' I do not question this, but I remember that Jere Clemens, once a famous United States senator from Alabama, told of a trial in which Burr appeared for the defense of a man charged with murder. My recollection is that the trial was in the southwest. When Burr addressed the jury it was night. The guilty man was in the room. He had been the principal witness for the prosecution. but Burr had learned that this witness was the assassin, and in closing his address for his client he picked up two lighted candles from the table and holding them in the face of the witness referred to, he exclaimed: 'Gentlemen of the jury, there is nature's verdict. Now write yours.' At that moment the witness fled from the room. After Clemens told this story he wrote an historical novel called 'The Rivals; or, The Times of Hamilton and Burr.' In that book he wove the incident into one of the chapters. The book is out of print and has been for many years. But it had a great sale, particularly in the south, before the civil war, for Clemens was a typical southern orator, and a man of wonderful personal magnetism. The object of the novel was to make Burr a hero, and to besmirch Hamilton's character. In one chapter where Burr was high in the esteem of Washington, the latter is represented as reading a letter from Hamilton in which Hamilton detailed some scandalous gossip about Burr. Burr was standing behind Washington during the reading of the letter. Washington incensed at the contents of the letter, turned quickly and saw Burr, to whom he said: 'How dare you read my letter over my shoulder?' Burr, as Clemens represents, stung to the quick, drew himself up and replied with all the hauteur of his nature: 'When your majesty addresses such an inquiry to me in the manner you have, the only reply deceny can prompt is, Aaron Burr dares to do anything.' This, Clemens avers, was the cause of the break between Washington and Burr."

FORTUNES FROM DREAMS.

Inventors Can Tell of Some Strange Experiences.

"It is remarkable how ideas of an inventive nature occur to me," remarked Henry Hollingsworth to a Cleveland inventor. "Frequently when engaged in problems upon mechanics I have gone to bed and dreamed what seemed to be a perfect solution of that which had been uppermost in my mind during the day. But the trouble is that upon awaking, while recollecting perfectly that I had dreamed the solution, it was impossible to recall the details necessary to a practical application of my idea. You know, it is said of the automatic car-coupler of the double-jaw type, that the originator of the idea was a telegraph operator who, while leaning back in his chair, with his hands clasped behind his head, dozing, was brought to his senses by the blowing of a locomotive whistle. That noise served as a connecting link for his thoughts. With his hands still clasped, sailor fashion, he slowly brought them in front of him, and wondered why the cars of that train could not be connected with one another in the same way his hands were hooked together. As a result of this curiously suggested idea we have the the two jaws of which fit into each other and clasp after the same manner of the human hands. There is a western inventor who tells of dreaming of railroad spikes one night last summer. He saw around him nothing but spikes, hundreds and thousands of them, and tons and tons piled up in front of him. But these spikes differed from any other he had ever seen, in that the four faces were grooved. He thought about these spikes when he woke up, and next night saw more spikes than ever in his dream. Then he became convinced that those spikes were intended as the foundation for the fortune that he had been striving for. As a result the western man has applied for a patent upon the invention, which, it is claimed, effects a saving of 20 per cent in the steel used, and makes a cheaper and better means of holding the rail to the tie than heretofore employed."—Washington Post.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The native commissioner at Sebungwo, Africa, reports that the white rhinoceros is still to be seen on the veldt in the districts between the Sanyati and Zambesi Rivers. It was generally thought that the gigantic animal was extinct.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle. Sold by all druggists.

There is the very closest connection between local political affairs and national politics in the Argentine Republic. The local administrations are, in fact, party strongholds and used as such in securing political influence.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

The are fourteen Harvard graduates in the Fifty-sixth Congress, now in session, of whom four are Senators and ten Representatives.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1895.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature of New York to abolish common law marriages in that State.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

NEWS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Half a Century with the Queen—Ornaments for the Hair—Queen Wilhelmina a Fine Skater, etc.

Half a Century with the Queen.

Flora MacDonald, who died a few weeks ago, had been connected with the household of Queen Victoria for more than fifty years. She was appointed maid of honor in 1847, and served in that capacity for twenty-seven years. Since then she had been woman of the bedchamber and extra woman of the bedchamber until recently.

Ornaments for the Hair.

All up-to-date women now wear hair over their foreheads. In some cases it is a narrow thick, fringe, again it is a parted, irregular affair. One of the distinctive features of evening dress is the decoration of the hair. An evening coiffure is not complete without some decoration besides the curling and puffing. Aigrets, both jeweled and plain, are a prominent part of hair ornamentation, and then there are all sorts of fanciful wings and butterflies sparkling with spangles. Flowers and upstanding bows of velvet ribbon wired in aigret form are very much worn, and wired lace bows, both black and white, are attractive.

Queen Wilhelmina a Fine Skater.

The young queen of Holland is not only an excellent horseback rider but also a fine skater. Few ladies are her equal in the pastime. As soon as the gentlemen of her entourage discover a good skating place on the canals which connect the palace gardens with other spots the queen with a couple of ladies and gentlemen skate for very long distances. Young peasants with their girls and fishermen with their skates fastened to wooden shoes fly past the royal party without the slightest knowledge of who they are, and hearing her sweet "Goe morgen, samen!" greet the party. These skating tour sometimes last for several hours at a time.

Pretty Ribbon Belt

A ribbon belt passed through a handsome round or oblong buckle at the back—the ribbons tied either at the side or at the left of the front in a smart looking Directoire bow—is still a favored finish to the waists of demi-dress gowns. In tying the ribbon the method still liked is to form somewhat long loops standing upwards, with corresponding loops below the waist. These look best when slightly irregular in length. Attention to such details may seem unnecessary, but in reality they are not unimportant. Much more depends on trifles of this sort in the general effect of a gown than might be supposed. It is the Frenchwoman's appreciation of the minor details of her toilet, no matter how trifling, that has endowed her countrywomen with the well-deserved reputation of being the best-dressed women in the world. Be she parlor maid or princess, she is sure to be daintily and charmingly attired.

The Proper Use of Combs.

Every woman should have at least six combs. The combs are graded from coarse to very fine and are used in the order of their fineness, because some parts of the hair, being more snarled than others, coming in contact with the fine teeth before the snarls are removed would be invariably broken. Moreover, the combing would be very unevenly done. In order to treat the hair properly a comb about eight inches long and supplied with teeth about one-eighth of an inch apart is an excellent size to begin with. After that a very slightly finer one should be used, followed with the next grade, and so on to the very finest one. The best material for combs is tortoise shell. As this is slightly expensive, a good rubber comb is used as a substitute. Celluloid combs should never be bought, for they are highly inflammable, and coming in contact wi... the hair when it is hot from the curling irons, the celluloid may burst into flame. The rubber combs passing through the silk-like hair become so charged with electricity that if the combing be done in a dark room one can see the electric sparks engendered by the friction. It is the electricity that causes the short snapping sounds that one sometimes hears when using a rubber comb. This electricity is very beneficial. The same effect is also obtained by the use of a tortoise shell comb. It holds good of any resinous or vitreous substance. A very useful comb is the so-called tail-comb, so named because of the slightly projecting pointed end piece with which it is supplied. This serves as a curler for those who have naturally curly hair.

Florence Nightingale's Declining Years.

Within a stone's throw of Hyde Park, in London, in an unpretentious dwelling-house just four stories high, Florence Nightingale is now spending her declining years. The room in which she is confined is large and airy, and is always decorated with flowers brought by appreciative friends whose aim is to brighten her surroundings. At the head of her bed a shelf is placed, and on this all her favorite books have been conveniently arranged. Here, too, her writing materials are within easy reach, and alongside of these one may see a pile of reports from the home founded in her name, which, if it were needed, tends to show where even to-day her heart is. Between these, her reading, and the feeding of the birds she has tamed, that come twittering to the casement, and even hop onto the sill, she occupies her time with that patient resignation which bespeaks a godly life. Florence Nightingale still suffers from the great and continued mental and bodily strain that her Crimean services put upon her, but by her unselfish sacrifice she has made it impossible for the armies of Great Britain to ever again suffer from such horrifying calamities as those that she witnessed, suffered and endured.—Woman's Home Companion.

When the Bride Goes Away.

Neat coats and skirts of tweed are very popular for "going-away" costumes this season, and the usual much-trimmed frock which brides call a travelling dress is not considered good form at all. Tweed does not necessarily mean the yellowy brown mixture worn by Englishmen in farce comedy. Some of the Irish tweeds are as soft as rich silk, and come in beautiful shades of blue and green and ruddy brown. One costume made by a smart tailor for a bride who is going south on her wedding trip is in softly blended shades of purple and green; the short, single-breasted coat is piped with reseda green cloth, and for wear on boat and trains are two silk shirt-waists, one of silvery purple and one of sage-green, to harmonize with the tweed. Another sensible travelling gown is of black material with pin dots of white. The white cloth clerlar and revers of the little open coat are embroidered with bright colors in an Oriental effect. A smart coat and skirt of fawn color has many rows of stitching on her skirt, and the short coat has a collar and revers of white cloth embroidered with black and is fastened with crystal buttons. A handsome but much more elaborate gown than those described above is of mauve cloth with strappings of gray cloth following the seams of the long top-skirt which terminates five inches above the ground in a series of points, each one outlined by the gray cloth, and finished with black silk fringe. The bolero jacket is ornamented with arabesques of gray cloth, edged around the bottom with fringe and finished with a high collar and revers of astrachan. This splendid costume is more like the old-time idea of a bride's travelling dress.

Gentlewomen Farmers.

The Lady Warwick Hostel, at Reading, England, which has just celebrated its anniversary, was established with a view to affording women of culture and education opportunity to fit themselves for the lighter branches of agriculture. Several American women have signified their intention of availing themselves of its instruction. Among the branches taught are poultry and bee keeping, dairy work, gardening and rural industries generally.

The institution has acres of land under cultivation. Besides this, the warden's garden contains six acres that will be worked as an object lesson to the students, showing what can be done on acre plots of land. A large part of this garden will be devoted to bush fruits, but an acre has been sowed with wheat and a farmyard is to be added. In a large potting shed with a thatched roof carpenters' benches are included, and the students are taught the fundamental principles of carpentry, in order that they may be able to make frames, poultry houses or do any work of the kind that is required.

A mushroom house and greenhouse were added during the year. A rose garden is to be one of the first innovations of the coming season. The propagation of vines, bush fruits, roses and shrubs; budding, grating, summer and winter pruning, root pruning and all kinds of tree planting receive especial attention. Training is given in raising all kinds of vegetables and seeds and in the thinning and planting of them.

The culture of tomatoes, cucumbers and mushrooms are important parts of the course. Packing mushrooms for market is taught, as the culture of mushrooms is particularly profitable. In the dairy branch the pupils are given instruction in milk testing and the making of the various kinds of soft and pressed and unpressed cheese. Besides these, the feeding, management and milking of cows are taught. Poultry keeping is a successful part of the hostel work. The sale of poultry and eggs has amounted since last April to about $120, while food and stock for the year have cost only about $100, and one hundred head of poultry are left for table and egg production.

At present the greater proportion of produce raised is consumed in the hostels, but there is already a small private market for anything that can be spared in the way of poultry, eggs, honey and vegetables. By this means experience and training are given in sorting, packing and marketing, and permanent places will be offered later to those who show themselves well qualified to undertake the work. Branches in the manufacture of jams, pickles, fruit bottling and similar industries will be added later.

Applications have already been received for four women gardeners for permanent places; three to help lay out gardens, two dairy maids, one dairy manager, four poultry women and a woman to superintend the management of a branch of jam making. One of the pupils intends to start a small dairy on her own account. The full course occupies two years.

Novelties Seen in the Shops.

Large picture hats of stitched cloth in pastel shades.

Extremely short bolero jackets of lace edged with fur.

Long white Angora gloves and mittens for carriage wear.

Many pompadour combs studded with semi-precious stones.

Wrappers, teagrowns and negligees in many styles and colors.

Colored skirts of sateen, brilliantine, French and outing flannel.

Long black velvet coats for children finished with lace-trimmed revers.

Fur jackets, fancy neck pieces, muffs and long boas at clearing prices.

Swisses, organdies and percales in a broad range of new spring designs.

Rainy-day and golf costumes of reversible cloth in large assortments.

Fringed silk squares in cashmere colorings and designs to be draped on the bodice in fichu or any preferred form.

Fancy striped satin and taffeta ribbons, as well as novelties in hemstitched and woven effects in great variety.

Washable net gowns showing appliques of colored lawn in the form of bayadere stripes or other conventional designs.

Broad displays of lace curtains, bureau and bed sets in real and imitation applique, renaissance and other popular varieties.

Effective collar bands and vests of some soft material showing narrow black velvet ribbon appliques in squares or diamonds, with rhinestone buttons at each intersection.—Dry Goods Economist.

MAKING WAR IMPOSSIBLE.

Revolution Wrought by the Magazine Rifle, Smokeless Powder and Artillery.

The invention of the magazine rifle was the beginning of the end of war. The modern rifle is not only more rapid but it has greater precision and wider range. It has a range from three to four miles, and this increases its effectiveness immensely. In the last great war it was necessary to sight the rifle high so that it had no effectiveness between the muzzle and the point where it approached the ground again; the modern rifle missile proceeds at the same distance from the ground for more than a mile, and will kill or wound any living thing it strikes in its course. At a near range it will go through a file of soldiers. The rifle of to-morrow will be forty times as effective as the Chassepot of the Franco-Prussian War. With this rifle a soldier can carry five hundred and seventy-five cartridges where he carried only eighty-four with the old style.

The invention of smokeless powder is equally important. It demolishes the screen behind which human beings have fought and died. Every soldier in the fighting-line will see with frightful distinctness the havoc being made in the ranks by the shot and shell of the enemy, causing an immense strain upon the nerve and morale of the army. An army on the march, without hearing anything, will be apprised of the proximity of the enemy by seeing men drop, killed and wounded. There will be nothing along the whole line of the horizon to show whence the death-dealing missiles come.

The artillery branch of the service has made even greater advance. The French gun of to-day is one hundred and sixteen times as effective as that in use twenty years ago against the Germans. By the use of range-finders a great saving in time and in ammunition has been effected. While the range has increased, the explosive power of the projectiles has enormously developed. It is estimated that if a force of ten thousand men, advancing to an attack, had to traverse a distance of one and one-half miles under the fire of a single battery, the bursting of shells thrown by that battery would scatter two hundred and seventy-five thousand bullets in fragments over the line of advance.—Argonaut.

"Tommy" by the Acre.

If a civilian were asked how much space upon the veldt a battalion of our infantry would occupy when marching, he would in all probability make a guess which would be utterly wide of the mark. It requires an expert to tell how a body of moving troops are distributed over a stretch of country.

A battalion is generally about 800 strong, and when in column of route it occupies about 350 yards. When the march has been continued for more than an hour, however, 20 per cent. must be allowed to this estimate for straggling.

A field battery upon the march occupies about 240 yards, but as horses do not lag as men do only 10 per cent. need be allowed for straggling.

Cavalry, when marching in sections—that is, four abreast—occupy as exactly as possible as many yards as there are men in the force. The rates of march of the various troops are as follows: A small body of infantry can travel at three miles an hour, or, at a pinch, the rate can be increased to about three and a half miles.

Cavalry walk four miles an hour, trot nine miles an hour, and gallop fifteen. Artillery walks at three miles an hour, trots eight miles, and when galloping into action their speed cannot be definitely estimated. It depends almost entirely upon the type of gun and the kind of ground which it has to traverse.

It must not be forgotten, however, that just as the weakest link of a chain represents its true strength, however strong the other parts may be, the speed of a combined force upon the march is no greater than that of its slowest arm.—London Mail.

A century ago Cologne had only 45,000 inhabitants. In 1850 it had 88,000, and to-day 360,000. It owes this growth largely to the Rhine boats and railways.

Ruskin's sixty-four books brought him in $20,000 a year.

Nature, after making man, found she had some material left, so she made a dude.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Governor Nash, of Ohio, is an authority on the history of that State, which he has made a lifelong study.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr. Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1. trial bottle for 2 week's treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch st., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

Mrs. Middleton, who has just died at Clapham, London, was in her younger days a playmate and attendant of the Queen.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Illinois expended $18,299,803 on its public schools in 1899.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Missouri has suffered $15,000,000 loss by tornado since 1890.

NO crop can grow without Potash. Every blade of Grass, every grain of Corn, all Fruits and Vegetables must have it. If enough is supplied you can count on a full crop—if too little, the growth will be "scrubby."

Send for our books telling all about composition of fertilizers best adapted for all crops. They cost you nothing.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

FALLING HAIR

Save Your Hair with Shampoos of Cuticura SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing, red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

All that has been said of CUTICURA SOAP may be said with even greater emphasis of CUTICURA Ointment, the most delicate, and yet most effective of emollients, and greatest of skin cures. Its use in connection with CUTICURA SOAP (as per directions around each package), in the "ONE NIGHT CURE FOR SORE HANDS," in the "INSTANT RELIEF TREATMENT FOR DISFIGURING ITCHINGS AND IRRITATIONS," and in many uses too numerous to mention, is sufficient to prove its superiority over all other preparations for the skin.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for every Humor, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. **The Set, $1.25** A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 15

How Are Those Shoes Wearing?

Perhaps you are one of the very large number who bought shoes at this store in the last few months. If you are, the question applies to you.

We are interested in every pair of our shoes that are in service. Our interest never ceases while the shoes "live."

We want to know just how the shoes we sell wear. If any make that we handle isn't up to the mark, we are just as eager to know it as anyone could be—and if you don't tell us how the shoes wear, we can never know whether our shoemakers are living up to their contracts or not.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

Bellefonte, Pa.

1900

Finds us at our same business—saving customers many dollars on

Mackintoshes, Overcoats and Men's Suits.

Men's Suits, - $2.00 to $20.00
Men's Mackintoshes, $1.48 to 10.00
Men's Overcoats, $1.98 to 15.00
Children's Cape Overcoats, - $1.48 to 5.00

If you are looking for a place to be neatly and comfortably fitted in Underwear, Hose, Boots and Shoes, especially in Snag Proof Rubbers, you cannot do better than by calling at the Potters Mills Bargain Store.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all!

F. A. CARSON

POTTERS MILLS.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 12 to 16 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 16, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 17, great central valleys 18 to 20, eastern states 21.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 16, great central valleys 18, eastern states 20. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 19, great central valleys 21, eastern states 23.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a m. February 19, will average below normal in the great central valleys, and about normal on Pacific slope and in Atlantic states.

About date of this bulletin temperature will be en route to a low degree and precipitation will be excessive in the upper Mississippi and upper Ohio valleys.

Fifth disturbance of February will reach the Pacific coast about 22, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 23, great central valleys 24 to 26, eastern states 27.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country abont 22, great central valleys 24, eastern states 26.

Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 25, great central valleys about 27, eastern states March 1.

A Hunting Accident.

Saturday morning, February 3, Samuel, a 10-year-son of James William, of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, went out hunting with an older brother. The boy was anxious to kill a rabbit, and after the older boy had shot one, another was sighted and Samuel went to get on top of a slippery log when the gun slipped and striking the log was discharged, the load entering his left side and passing through his heart.

Free Delivery.

The business of the Philipsburg postoffice has reached the requisite figure to entitle that town to free delivery, and steps are being taken to secure the convenience.

—Great two-weeks Muslin Sale, at Aikens' store, Bellefonte. Don't miss it

Reception to their Pastor.

The members of the Reformed church tendered their new pastor, Rev. G. W. Kershner, a reception last Friday evening, the day of his arrival to assume his duties as pastor of the charge vacated by Rev. S. H. Eisenberg who accepted a call to Millersburg, Pa., last October. The reception was held in the Sunday school room of the church, and was attended by over one hundred. An address of welcome was delivered by Prof. John Meyer, principal of the Bellefonte high schools, who in choice phrases and pleasing language extended the hearty welcome of the congregation to their pastor. Rev Kerschner responded to Prof. Meyer's welcoming address. Refreshments, consisting of ice cream, cake and coffee were served to all present. On Sunday morning Rev. Kerschner occupied the pulpit for the first regular sermon. He is a pleasant and forcible speaker and ably handles his subject. The Rev. is without a family, but will occupy the parsonage building, several rooms of which have been furnished.

The Musical Convention.

Monday evening was the opening of the musical convention in the U. E. church. Although the evening was wet and chilly, there was a much larger attendance than expected. On Tuesday the musical talent from Freeburg, engaged for the convention arrived.

All looks towards a successful week in vocal and instrumental music. The concert to-night will be a fine treat, and the concert to-morrow night, Friday, will be equal to it.

Miss Carrie M. Condo, of Pennhall, is a skillful organist as her manipulations of the instrument prove.

Mrs. Wm. Bassler, soprano, Mr. Wm. Bassler, basso, and Mr. Charles Bassler, tenor, all from the Freeburg musical institute, are a great aid to the success of the convention.

Prof. Crawford, instructor, proves sufficient for the trying task of successfully conducting a musical convention, and is doing himself credit.

County Sunday School Convention.

The next annual County Sunday School Convention will be held in Centre Hall, Tuesday, March 20. The Sunday Schools of the town having united in a hearty invitation. Rev. Charles Roads, D. D., our genial and efficient State Secretary, and Mrs. J. W. Barnes, Superintendent of primary work, who in her field has few equals, will be present the entire day. Note the date. Pastors, superintendants and workers will find it helpful. We would like to see each school represented with two delegates, Pastor, Superintendent, primary Superintendent, and as many others as possible. For further information, programs, etc., send name and address to the County President.

Pastor A. Z. MYERS,
Philipsburg, Pa,

State to Purchase Land.

Governor Stone, State Forestry Commissioner Rothrock and the Board of Public Property have decided to purchase 33,764 acres of land for forest reservations, provided the Commissioner of Forestry finds upon further examination that the lands are worth the price agreed upon. The lands are located in Cameron, Clearfield, Clinton, Centre, Lycoming, Mifflin, Pike, and Tioga counties. The largest tract, about 8000 acres, is located in Mifflin counties.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Belleville, El. Biglow, age 21.

Ferguson valley, Jac. Gill, age 46.

Burnham, wife of Wm. Markley, age 31 years.

Jersey Shore, Dolph P. Shoop, aged 54 years.

Union tp., Jacob C. Yoder, age 69.

Presyterian Service.

Rev. Hepler, of Lemont will hold service in the Presbyterian church at this place Saturday, February 17, at 2 p. m. A congregational meeting will be held immediately after the service. All members are urged to be present, as there is important business to transact.

Struck it Rich.

Michael Campbell, who lives near Wilkesbarre, bought a dozen oysters in the shell on Sunday night and while eating them found a pearl. His wife induced him to take it to a jeweler, who examined it and gave Campbell $100 in money for it. The oysters had cost him fifteen cents.

Epidemic of Sore Eyes.

An epidemic of sore eyes is reported from many sections of the county. The trouble strikes the victim very suddenly, giving the impression that there is dust or dirt in the eye, but upon examination it is found to be a slight granulation of the lids.

Died at Atlantic City.

Henry Baney, a former well known citizen of Bellefonte, died Wednesday last at Atlantic City, where he had lived for some time. Deceased was aged ninety-and years. The remains were taken to Unionville for interment.

—Muslin Sale for two weeks at Aikens', Bellefonte. Greatest bargains in this line ever offered in these parts.

Passing of An Old Business Name.

For a full half century "Wolf's store" was a familiar business term connected with our town, running a period of years quite double that of the average of business houses having a long run without a change of name. The only break in the style was that of a few years ago, when the firm became Wolf & Crawford, which firm goes out April 1, next, and will be succeeded by Wm. H. Meyer.

"Wolf's store" was originally founded in the store-room in the south end of the hotel building, where it continued for nigh a quarter of a century, when, upon the erection of the bank building upon the opposite side of the street, it was moved across to finer and more commodious quarters, and that has been its home since.

In its early years "Wolf's store" was the only one in this section and necessarily it had the hold on trade in a wide scope of the surrounding country. In all the time within the past 35 years a half dozen new stores sprung into existence in this territory, but the changes in those firm names were nigh as many as the years, save in one other instance in this valley.

Horse Sale Next Thursday.

Centre Hall is to have a big horse sale next Thursday, 22nd, at Runkle's hotel. Pflatzgraff & Bupp will have the sale, and are bringing a car load of Illinois horses here to offer our people which have been bought in the country and have not been offered in any market before. The horses will be of different kinds, including heavy draught horses, a few drivers, a few teams, also some broken for family purposes. This sale will be an excellent opportunity for our farmers and others in need of these animals to secure a desirable one at a reasonable price. The horses will arrive a few days before the sale and an opportunity will be given to inspect them at the hotel stables.

Incompatible Offices.

There being differences of opinion as to the eligibility of persons on the boro tickets, at present holding offices, to inquiries made at this office, we give answers for general information:

Can A. P. Krape, an inspector, serve on the election board while being a candidate for council? A. He can.

Can Geo. M. Boal, being post-master, serve as school director? A. Yes.

Can John Krumbine sit as judge of election, and Daniel O. Stover as inspector, while each is a candidate for re-election? A. Yes.

Incompatible offices do not reach the minor ones except auditor. He can't audit accounts of a board of which he was a member.

Elopement in Sugar Valley.

An elopement excites Rauchtown. The parties to the flight are D. Al. Smith, a well known huckster thro'out Sugar and Brush valleys, and Mrs. Annie Bower. Smith left his wife and an adopted son, while Mrs. Bower deserted her husband, Emanuel Bower, and an 8 year old son. Mr. Bower is employed in a lumbering camp at Cook's Run, and during his absence Smith had the much coveted opportunities to visit Mrs. Bower. They have been making preparations for several months for their departure.—Clinton Dem.

Asks $2000 for Dog's Bite.

Frank H. Smith, of Selinsgrove, brought suit in the Snyder county courts against the borough of Selinsgrove to recover $2000 damages for the bite a mad dog inflicted upon his two year old child last July. Mr. Smith alleges negligence on the part of the borough in not taking steps to regulate the running at large of dogs which were bitten by dogs infected with rabies.

Ten Counties Entitled to Celebration.

Ten counties of Pennsylvania are entitled to hold centennial celebrations this year, namely: Adams, which has already celebrated the event, and was the home of Thaddeus Stevens and the scene of the battle of Gettysburg; Centre, February 13, and Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren, all of the same age, March 12.

New Bridge at Sunbury.

The plans for a wagon bridge across the Susquehanna river from Shamokin dam to Sunbury were completed a few days ago. The bridge will be 20 feet wide. The A. & P. Roberts Company have contracted for the iron. The structure will cost $140,000.

Recent Union County Deaths.

Allenwood, H. P. Allen, age 65.

Allenwood, Seth Foresman, age 68.

New Berlin, Hannah Dinius, age 75.

Renovo, J. K. Neyhart, age 50.

Lewisburg, Katherine, daughter of the late Hon. Chas. S. Welf, age 29.

Destroyed by Fire.

The barn on the farm of Christ Eckley, in Benner township, this county, was totally destroyed by fire on February 6, together with all grain and feed, farming implements, one horse, two cows and other small stock. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. Loss $2,500, partially insured.

t Muslin Sale for the next two weeks by Aikens', Bellefonte.

Bellefonte's Wonderful Mine.

The enterprise of Bellefonte's news scribe in sending stuff for the city dailies to print, has been frequently exposed by the Reporter. The latest is an account of a rich mine of gold, silver, lead and caolin discovered near Bellefonte. On this shock the Pittsburg Times claps this cap-sheaf:

"No doubt above the lead vein is a potato lode that might assay 150 bushels to the acre and which if planted regularly each spring would prove inexhaustible. Over the potato tops perhaps might be observed an outcropping of apple blossoms which is rather promising when found in Centre county ridges. And there are prospectors in that county who have located fishing worm diggins, and woodchuck holes in close proximity to the other deposits. No doubt a vein of ginseng is hidden away in the cool gulches, and ginseng is worth $4 a pound. Outcroppings of spring onions will be found by the active prospector up that way, indications of roast beef and sirloin steak have been noticed on some of the hills, and along the streams. All Centre county wants is development."

Miners Resolve to Quit Work.

A mass-meeting of 2000 miners in the Spangler-Hastings-Barnesboro region dissatisfied with the action of the national convention in delaying the advance in wages to Ap. 1, rejected the report of the representatives they sent to the national convention and unanimously resolved to suspend work Saturday, the 10th instant, and remain out until the operators had advanced the rate per ton for digging from 50 to 60 cents.

This action was a surprise to all operators, who had supposed the present rates would hold good until April 1.

Pennsylvania Taxes.

Secretary of Internal Affairs Latta, has issued the advance sheets of his annual report for 1899 on taxes and assessments. The report shows that there was collected for the construction and repair of streets, roads and bridges, a total of $11,212,528.50; for the support of the poor, $2,603,482.18, and for the support of the common schools, $13,512,622.76. The total amount of taxes collected during the year for all purpose through the local channels of taxation was $55,898,535.52. The total collection from liquor licenses foots up over $6,000,000. Secretary Latta recommends a modification in the law requiring assessors to make returns of cleared and timber lands.

Will Commence June 1st.

The work of taking the next census will commence June 1. The compensation is fixed by section 17 of the act of March 3, 1899, at a minimum rate of two cents for each living inhabitant, two cents for each death, fifteen cents for each farm, and twenty cents for each establishment of productive industry. The compensation will not be less than three or more than six dollars per day of ten hours of actual field work.

The Newspaper.

The newspaper is your true and steadfast friend, despite all abuse and criticism. It helps to build up the community in which you live and have your being, and enjoy your prosperity. If the day should ever come to any people, when the newspapers are dead, they will be left on the edge of the grave with nobody to write their obituaries, extol their virtues or prepare their epitaphs.

Free Library for Lewisburg.

The trustees of the Lewisburg Presbyterian church have commenced plan for the erection of a library building, the money for which was bequeathed to the congregation by the late W. D. Himmelreich. The bequest made by Mr. Himmelreich was $30,000. Of this amount $15,000 will be expended in the erection and furnishing of the building, and the other $15,000 will serve as permanent endowment.

Glee Club Concert.

The Franklin and Marshall Glee Club will give a concert in Garman's Opera house, Bellefonte, Wednesday evening next, Feb. 21. The club is composed of twenty-two members, including the four specialists who gave a concert in Centre Hall last summer. The club is an excellent one, and has met with crowded houses on its trips.

Starts Next Week.

Tuesday next, 20th, Evangelist Wardon begins his series of meetings in the Lutheran church, Centre Hall, with the purpose of leading some of those straying off, into the proper road of righteousness. Services will be held in the afternoon and evenings, and we hope for much good to be done by Mr. Wardon.

Children Drown.

Three children of Joseph Tema, of Snowshoe, were drowned on Monday, in Sandy Creek. Supposed by breaking through the ice. The creek was dragged and the bodies found. Their ages were from 5 to 9 years.

Died at Milroy.

Mrs. John Benner died at her home at Milroy on Tuesday morning last, after a long illness, at the age of about 67 years. She was a sister of Mr. John Spicher, west of Old Fort.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

George A. Kreighbaum, and Anna R. Hoover, both of Aaronsburg.

Joseph W. Gross, Afton, Iowa, and Eva Grace Archy, of Graysville.

Geo. H. Young, Scotia, and Lulu B. Wolf, Stormstown.

Charles E. McClellen, Tusseyville, and Cora B. Maize, Millheim.

John Thomas Howard, and Anna L. Freeman, both of Philipsburg.

M. J. Russel, and Lettie M. Black, both of Bellefonte.

Miners' Strike Called Off

The strike of the 2000 miners in the North Cambria coal regions has been called off, the officials of the miners having declared against the same, and assuring the miners of an advance, April 1, and of an early conference with the operators of Central Pennsylvania. Similar action was taken at a mass meeting held by the miners on Sunday in the Haw run district.

When the price of coal was greatly, almost doubly, advanced nearly six months ago, why not the wages of the miners at the same time instead of putting them off nearly a year?

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, publisher of the Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

Penns Valley Shoe Store.

Leggins and Overgaiters in all sizes for ladies and gentlemen.

Felts for boys, youths, men, and ladies.

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Come and get prices and you will be convinced to buy.

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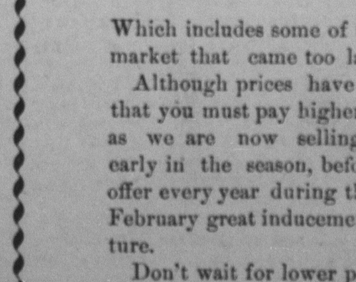

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